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OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1904,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. In accordance with Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4876, dated 22nd July 1903, published in the Government Gazette dated 23rd July 1903, page 916, three additional tálukas have been created in the Province of Sind, Nasrat Táluka in Hyderabad and Sinjhoro and Pithoro in Thar and Párkar District.

2. As directed in Government Resolution No. 4863, dated 12th September 1904 in the General Department, a separate column is provided for the Jain Class in Annual Form No. V.

European and Eurasian Vital Statistics.

3. The European Census population of 1901 in the Bombay Presidency exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory is 18,804. During the year 1904, 306 births and 271 deaths were recorded against 270 and 253 in 1903. A birth-rate of 16·27 per mille against 14·36 in 1903 and a death-rate of 14·41 against 13·45. By sexes 158 males and 148 females were born against 132 and 138 in 1903; and as regards deaths 166 males and 105 females died against 148 and 105 in 1903.

4. The Eurasian Census population of 1901 is 6,557. During the year 171 births were registered against 139 in 1903, and 177 deaths against 160, the birth ratio being 26·08 per mille against 21·20 in 1903 and the death ratio 26·99 against 24·40. Of those born 99 were males and 72 females against 63 and 76 in 1903. As regards deaths 97 males and 80 females died against 82 and 78 in 1903.

Native Population Vital Statistics.

Births.

Number of registered births.

5. In the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, during the year 1904 there were 648,594 births registered against 576,949 in 1903, exceeding by 71,645 the number registered in the previous year, and exceeding by 36,278 the decennial mean ending 1903. In only eleven districts, or 44·00 per cent., *viz.*, Khándesh, Thána, Ratnágiri, Broach, Panch Maháls, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Lárkhána, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier, did the number of births exceed the deaths.

6. The recorded birth-rate for the year was 35·09 per mille against 31·22 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 32·71. It is satisfactory to note that the number of births recorded during the year was higher in every Collectorate than in the previous year, except in Dhárwár and the Upper Sind Frontier. Although the general recorded birth-rate 35·09 per mille was higher than the previous year it was still relatively low.

(*a*) In Gujarát the birth-rate rose to 38·66 per mille increasing in all Collectorates. It ranged from 32·86 in Ahmedabad to 49·14 in the Panch Maháls. All town circles showed an increase excepting Godhra (17·71). Very low rates were recorded for Surat City (22·09) and Ahmedabad City (22·90) where the death-rates were excessive from plague, fevers and respiratory diseases. In Godhra the death-rate 66·27 exceeded the birth-rate by 48·56 per mille.

(*b*) In the Southern Registration District the recorded birth-rate for the year was 32·93 per mille as against 32·57 in 1903 and ranged from 29·95 in Kánara to 37·95 in Bijápur. Regarding the causes of low birth-rates in Kánara Captain Hutchinson, Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, observes: "The persistently low birth-rate in Kánara is a matter of grave consideration. Plague is not epidemic to any extent and yet the deaths frequently exceed the births; it follows that if registration is accurate, the population is on the decrease. The low birth-rate may be due in some measure to inaccurate registration. Registration is specially difficult in Kánara; houses in towns are scattered and the jungle population are dispersed in numerous small hamlets. The census figures however tend to show that apart from the influence of immigration the population is not increasing. I have previously shown that fevers by sapping the vitality of the people and therefore interfering with the fecundity of marriages must influence the birth-rate. This is borne out on examination of the figures in the jungle tálukas of Belgaum and Dhárwár where fevers are prevalent and plague not widely diffused. Thus in Belgaum District the two jungle and feverish tálukas are Belgaum and Khánápur; the birth-rate for the latter is 5 per 1,000 below that of any of the remaining plague-stricken tálukas. All tálukas in Kánara suffer from fever, the coast line is not free owing mainly to the migratory habits of the people: many of the inhabitants of the coast line proceed to the ghauts for cultivation after the monsoon. Apart from fevers another factor influencing the birth-rate is the number of prostitutes on the coast line especially."

In a country where syphilis and malaria are prevalent a low birth-rate is naturally to be expected.

In neither Belgaum, Dhárwár or Bijápur had the birth-rate recurred to normal figures mainly owing to the havoc caused amongst the population by plague, which killed 73,732 persons. The mortality of women of a child-bearing age (*vide* Table IV) was excessive.

(*c*) In the Western Registration District the birth-rate rose from 37·89 in 1903 to 45·34 in 1904 and 38·29 for the decennium ending with 1903 and ranged from 33·10 in Kolába to 52·51 in Khándesh. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner observes: "In most towns birth registration is very imperfectly carried out. Yeola, for example, is situated in a district where village birth-rates of 50 and 60 or even more are quite common."

There is much room for improvement in the registration of births in the Kolába and Thána Districts where the recorded birth-rates for the last decennium average 33·07 and 30·68 per mille respectively.

(*d*) In the Central Registration District the recorded birth-rate was 36·97 per mille as against 33·89 last year. The plague deaths reached 61,471 or 27,894 less than in the previous year and as in other plague-stricken areas, adversely affected the general birth-rate.

Birth registration is well carried out in most of the Deccan Districts and Gujarát, particularly in Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Khándesh, Násik, Bijápur, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls. It has improved slightly in the coast districts of Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána and Kánara. More attention is required from the Revenue authorities in the registration of births throughout the hamlets and villages situated in the forest areas and coast districts of the Presidency.

(*e*) In Sind there was an increase of 4,846 registered births against last year. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, states: "The registration of births although it shows an improvement over last year's figures, yet the rate is still below normal, the birth-rate of 1903, *i.e.*, 20·58, being very low. The birth-rate for the year under report is also less than the average of the previous ten years. It would appear therefore that the registration of births is still very defective especially in rural circles where the Tappadars, who are already overworked, are the only agency to attend to this work with little or no supervision. The vaccination staff on whom the duty of checking is imposed, cannot do it without friction between

the Vaccinators and the Tappadars, which interferes with the vaccination work, as it depends upon the help of the latter."

There is no doubt that birth registration is very defective in Sind and it will take much time and labour before accurate registration is obtained. A scheme for the improvement of birth and death registration for this Province is under consideration.

Births by sexes.—Annual Form I.

7. There were 336,315 male and 312,279 female births recorded during the year against 299,485 and 277,464 in 1903. For every 100 female births there were 107·70 male recorded during the year as against 107·94 last year.

Births by years.

8. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in each year since 1894 :—

1894	...	660,268	1898	...	582,371	1902	...	631,393
1895	...	674,304	1899	...	685,348	1903	...	576,949
1896	...	691,847	1900	...	505,662	1904	...	648,594
1897	...	629,693	1901	...	465,647			

Since 1896 these figures show the effects of the havoc caused by plague and famine.

Births by months.

9. The monthly distribution of births in 1904, as compared with 1903 and the monthly mean of the previous ten years, is given in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mean for 10 years 1894 to 1903	48,655	43,834	48,252	49,110	51,003	51,283	53,295	53,987	53,354	54,997	52,831	50,749	610,348
1903	46,674	41,194	42,466	42,345	44,519	45,942	47,995	50,523	51,175	55,110	55,333	53,673	576,949
1904	51,280	48,754	54,933	52,719	56,317	56,773	56,509	55,111	54,345	56,441	53,959	51,453	648,594

As showing the effect of season on the fecundity of the married community the table loses much of its interest in the absence of a record of monthly marriages.

Fecundity was highest in June, lowest in February. In 1903 it was highest in November and lowest in February, whilst for the decennial 1894 to 1903 the maximum fecundity shows October to be the favourable month and February the lowest.

During January the births were much below the average, and in February there was a further fall, and it was in this month that they reached the lowest figure during the year. February usually records the smallest number of births. During March the births registered were nearly the same as the normal, but in April they were very much below it. During May, June, July, August, September and October they much exceeded it; for the rest of the year (November and December) they were very much below the average, but the total for the year was the highest as compared with the total for the year 1903 and the decennial mean.

Birth-rates in urban and rural population.

10. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 26·65 and 36·36 against 23·56 and 32·37 in 1903. Except in the Collectorates of Dhárwár and throughout Sind, the rural birth-rates exceeded the urban. The urban rates in the Collectorates of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijápur are all below 17 per mille. In urban Karáchi where births are very well recorded the birth-rates reached 51·28 per mille. As last year so in this, the mortality of women at a child-bearing age from plague and the havoc caused by that disease especially amongst the urban populations together with the scattering of the population outside towns and villages, both lowered the birth-rates and made registration often extremely difficult.

Birth-rates in rural registration circles.

11. In 37 rural registration circles, the birth-rate was above 50 per mille. In 44 it was between 40 and 50 per mille : in 35 it was between 35 and 40; in 34 it ranged from 30 to 35. In 41 it was between 20 and 30 and in 32 it fell below 20 per mille. Of these 32 rural registration circles no less than 31 are in Sind

showing how very much behind hand that Province is compared with the Presidency proper. It is however gratifying to be able to record a slight improvement in every Collectorate of this Province except the Upper Sind Frontier. In Thar and Párkar the improvement was marked, 20·64 as against 13·25 last year.

Birth-rates in urban and cantonment circles.

12. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency, 5 towns and 1 cantonment recorded a birth-rate exceeding 40 per mille, *viz.*, Karáchi (51·28), Nasirabad (46·56), Borsad (44·07), Dholka (41·48), Athni 40·24 and Málegaon Cantonment (44·07). Seventeen towns returned rates between 30 and 40, 22 between 20 and 30, and the remainder 12 towns and 6 cantonments below 20. Compared with last year it is encouraging to record improvement in registration in 23 towns which recorded rates over 30 per mille. The Municipalities of Karáchi, Nasirabad, Borsad, Dholka and Athni are to be congratulated on the care with which they register births. There is no reason why all towns should not obtain correct registration with a little more earnest attention to the subject and enforcement of bye-laws.

Still-born.

13. During the year 1904 11,071 or 1·71 per cent. of total births were registered as still-born against 9,377 or 1·63 per cent. in 1903. Of these 6,112 were males and 4,959 females against 5,274 and 4,103 respectively in 1903. The percentage of still-born to born alive is as usual highest in Bombay City and Kánara 10·52 per cent. and 5·59 per cent. respectively compared with 11·44 and 5·36 in 1903. The causes of these exceptional high rates, in Bombay City it is ascribed by the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to "Plague, the laborious occupations of females working under very trying circumstances in mills, factories, &c., and to the age at which women become mothers," in Kánara it is due to the enfeeblement of the mothers by persistent malaria.

The causes of these high rates have been specially considered and reported on in accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3184, dated June 19th, 1903. It will be noticed males outnumber females, which is in accordance with European experience, and is probably due to the greater difficulty in child-birth. An examination of the still-born rates for each Collectorate shows great variations ranging from ·08 in the Panch Maháls to 10·52 in Bombay. Wherever the rates fall below about 2 per cent. it is probably due to incorrect registration. More care in recording still-births appears necessary in the following Collectorates—Khándesh (·97), Násik (·79), Thána (·70), Nagar (·32), Poona (·68), Sholápur (·80), Sátára (·14), Ratnágiri (·75), Panch Maháls (·08), Hyderabad (·90), Thar and Párkar (·55), Jacobabad (·75). It is obvious that a rate of ·08 for the Panch Maháls does not express anything like the true still-born rate for that Collectorate.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

14. Among the native population in the rural town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 764,914 deaths were registered in 1904 as against 811,525 or 46,611 less than in 1903. Of the total deaths registered 389,980 occurred among males and 374,934 among females against 413,783 and 397,742 respectively in 1903. 223,957 or 29·28 per cent. were due to plague, as against 281,269 or 34·66 per cent. last year.

Deaths by years.

15. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1894 :—

1894	... 607,179	1898	... 548,825	1902	... 721,462
1895	... 538,540	1899	... 672,269	1903	... 811,525
1896	... 596,472	1900	... 1,318,783	1904	... 764,914
1897	... 749,916	1901	... 686,134		

Death-rate.

16. The general death-rate reached the high proportion of 41·39 per mille as against 43·91 in 1903. It exceeded the birth-rate (35·09) by 6·30 per mille.

Male and female death-rates.

17. The rate per mille of males dying to males living was 40·92 and of females dying to females living 41·88. In 1903 these ratios were 43·42 and 44·43 respectively. For every 100 female deaths there were 104·01 of males, but these proportions vary considerably, as in Bombay City the ratio of males to female deaths was 134·13, in Karáchi Collectorate 123·86 and in Násik 105·38.

Deaths by districts.

18. In the Western, Central, Southern, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the number of deaths recorded in 1904 were 200,168, 210,649, 167,878, 129,531 and 56,688, and their ratios per mille were 47·30, 43·34, 50·95, 47·95 and 17·68 respectively. Excluding Sind the ratios were greatly inflated by plague, 12·65 per mille of population being destroyed in the Central, 22·44 in the Southern, 13·92 in Gujarát and 10·68 in the Western Registration District.

Deaths by Collectorates.

19. Excessive death-rates were recorded in all Collectorates excepting those of Sind, the Panch Maháls and Ratnágiri and ranged from 70·81 per mille in Bijápur to 30·59 per mille in Thána: 14 out of the 19 Collectorates of the Presidency proper recorded rates over 40 per mille. The very low death-rates recorded in Sind, with the exception of Karáchi, point to defective registration.

Birth and death-rates compared by Collectorates to columns 6 and 7.—Annual Form II.

20. An examination of columns 6 and 7, Annual Form II, shows the death-rates in all Collectorates exceeded the birth-rates except in Khándesh, Thána, Ratnágiri, Broach, Panch Maháls, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Lárkhána, Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier. In Bombay City the death and birth-rates were 55·63 and 25·33 respectively.

Deaths by ages.—Annual Form IV.

21. Deaths by ages are given in Annual Form IV. It will be seen there were 220,128 deaths of children under 5 years of age which, according to the Census of 1901, gives the high death-rate of 96·92 per mille on the population under 5 years. The children under five contributed 28·78 per cent. to the total deaths. The deaths of adults, 20—30 years of age, were also excessive.

Deaths by caste or class.

22. The deaths by classes in each Collectorate are recorded in Annual Form V, Appendix IV.

Deaths by sexes.—Annual Form IV, Appendix IV

23. The total deaths according to the age and sex distribution of the population is given in Annual Form IV, Appendix IV. The mortality of females at the child-bearing ages is excessive. It was particularly so in the Khándesh, Sátára, Dhárwár and Kaira Collectorates, which were so severely smitten by plague. The high mortality of child-bearing women had a distinct effect in lowering the birth-rate in all affected districts.

24. The mortality of infants in relation to the births registered for the year 1904 is briefly commented on in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5192, dated 7th September 1901. The results will be more valuable as pointed out last year when the registration of the basis of calculation is made more reliable and the ages of infants more correctly recorded.

The mortality was excessive for the whole Presidency in both sexes, *viz.*, 201·63 and 186·87 per 1,000 births respectively. All districts show abnormal rates except Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Panch Maháls, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Lárkhána and the Upper Sind Frontier, where the mortality was recorded as below 150 per 1,000 births. In the remaining Collectorates, excluding Bombay, the rates reach as high as 260·29 male and 217·56 females in Ahmednagar to 154·32 male and 129·58 female in Bijápur. In Bombay City the ratios returned reach 483·60 and 440·90 respectively.

The infantile mortality in 1896 in England and Wales was 147·5 per 1,000 births and corresponded almost exactly with the mean rate in the preceding ten years. In London it was 159 as compared with an average of 155 in the preceding decade.

The causes of the high infantile mortality in this Presidency were indicated in last year's report and need not be further alluded to here. Plague continued its destructive influence whilst scarcity in several districts increased the difficulties of wholesome food supplies.

Statistics of Ahmedabad City.

25. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1768, dated 7th April 1904, a note on the statistics of Ahmedabad City was given in last year's report. The statistics for 1904 continue unsatisfactory.

The general death-rate continued very high, *viz.* 54·60 per mille as against 60·05 per mille in 1903 and a mean of 85·11 for the last quinquennian.

Plague caused 829, fever 4,823 and respiratory diseases 2,201 as against 541, 6,611 and 1,909 respectively last year.

There were 4,148 births recorded or 22·90 per mille of population, the deaths exceeding the births by no less than 31·70 per mille. The infantile mortality continued appallingly high, presuming the figures are trustworthy. Thus there were 2,296 deaths under one year of age giving a ratio of 552·32 per 1,000 births. The number of deaths "*under one month of age*" was 701 as against 721 in 1903 and 784 in 1901. With regard to the high infantile mortality, the general insanitary conditions of Ahmedabad and the measures for their removal able reports have been forwarded to the Municipality by Major Dyson, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson and Major Arnim, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Until efficient and energetic action is undertaken by the Municipality for the amelioration of the terrible mortality in this city improvement cannot be expected. Moreover, sanitary action must be continuous.

Deaths by causes.

26. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1904 arranged according to causes and contrasted with the results for 1903 and with the mean of the preceding five years:—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 5 years, 1899 to 1903.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	38,224	2·05	1,825	·09	13,156	·71
Small-pox	4,418	·24	2,732	·15	4,289	·23
Plague	144,814	7·78	281,269	15·22	223,957	12·12
Fevers	318,852	17·13	259,704	14·05	251,330	13·60
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	93,460	5·02	55,443	3·00	61,470	3·33
Respiratory Diseases .	...	...	59,349	3·21	59,579	3·22
Injuries	7,309	·39	6,693	·37	6,333	·34
Other causes ...	234,957	12·62	144,510	7·82	144,800	7·83
All causes ...	842,034	45·23	811,525	43·91	764,914	41·39

For comments on the causes of death, *vide* Section VI.

Deaths by months.—Annual Form III.

27. The maximum mortality (82,700) occurred in October and the minimum (36,693) in June. In 1903 the maximum and minimum occurred in January and June respectively (92,785) and (38,803).

Number of circles.

28. Statistical returns are received from 223 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory. The population according to the census of 1901 of the rural circles was 16,065,004, of the town circles 2,347,378 and of the cantonments in British territory 68,980 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians or a total of 18,481,362. The population of the 8 cantonments in foreign territory was 120,736.

29. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population and the 7 cantonments in British territory are given in Table VI, Appendix IV. The death-rates for the 8 cantonments in foreign territory will be found in paragraph 33. The urban and rural death-rates were 55·21 and 39·31 per mille as against 59·87 and 41·51 in 1903. Only in six Collectorates out of 25 were the rural death-rates in excess of the urban.

Death-rate in rural circles.

30. In 92 or 41·26 per cent. of rural registration circles the mortality rose above 40 per mille. In 48 the death-rate was between 30 and 40, in 18 it was between 20 and 30, in 13 between 20 and 25, whilst in 52 the record was below 20 per mille of which 50 were in Sind.

Death-rates in town circles.

31. Excessive death-rates are recorded in most town circles, no less than 17 towns showing death-rates over 60 per mille and 9 with 50 and over. The death-rates in Násik and Wai towns reach the appalling figures of 129·59 and 109·66 per mille respectively. The mortality in these towns was very severe from plague. In Násik the total deaths were 2,785 of which 1,734 were caused by plague. In Wai the total deaths were 1,534 of which 1,114 were due to plague. A reference to Annual Form No. VI shows that most of the large towns were severely affected by plague mortality, for example, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Surat, Nadiád, Godhra and Karáchi.

Death-rate in cantonments in British territory.

32. During the year under report the recorded death-rate from all causes in Málegaon reached the high figure of 75·42 whilst Poona (43·54), Belgaum (36·40), Deoláli (34·21), all recorded excessive rates. The cantonments of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar were comparatively healthy with ratios of 13·12 and 10 61 per mille respectively.

Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

33. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1904 was 2,241 against 2,108 in 1903, the birth-rate being 18·56 per mille as against 17·46 in 1903. There were 5,830 deaths giving a ratio of 48·29 per mille against 10,127 deaths and ratio 83·86 in 1903.

"Plague" and "fevers" were the chief causes of the high mortality. No deaths from cholera were reported during the year. Small-pox caused 29 deaths against 9 in 1903. The deaths from plague were 1,177 or 9·75 per 1,000 of population, against 5,474 or 45·33 in 1903. From fevers there were 1,458 deaths or 12·08 per 1,000 of population against 2,449 or 20·28 in 1903. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 962 deaths against 331 in 1903. Injuries caused 30 deaths against 31 in 1903 and the number from other causes amounted to 2,174 against 1,833 in 1903. In Aden the recorded death-rates in 1904 were higher than in 1903. In the remaining cantonments they were lower :—

Cantonments.	Population according to census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden. Municipal limits	36,323	67·	537	631	17·37	...	28	158	667	855	18	1,200	2,926	...	·77	4·35	18·36	23·54	·50	33·04	80·15
Aden. Purely civil population of cantonments	206	7·	28	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	19·42	4·85	...	29·13	53·40
Baroda ...	2,704	1·	2,704	58	21·45	...	...	3	13	2	...	39	57	...	...	1·11	4·81	·74	...	14·42	21·08
Bhuj ...	741	1·16	638·79	16	21·59	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	5·40	...	...	5·40	10·80
Deesa ...	8,566	5·	1,713·20	95	11·09	...	...	31	69	2	1	27	130	...	...	3·62	8·05	·23	·12	3·15	15·17
Mhow ...	34,740	6·	5,790·	339	9·76	...	1	952	29	45	4	485	1,516	...	·03	27·40	·83	1·30	·12	13·96	43·64
Nasirabad ...	22,494	8·58	2,621·68	896	39·83	...	...	...	349	50	4	280	683	...	...	...	15·51	2·22	·18	12·45	30·36
Neemuch ...	14,624	4·52	3,235·40	196	13·40	...	...	33	322	7	3	130	495	...	...	2·26	22 02	·48	·20	8·89	33·85
Rájkot ...	338	·56	602·58	10	29·58	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2·96	...	...	8·87	11·83
Total ...	120,736	100·82	17,870·65	2,241	18·56	...	29	1,177	1,458	962	30	2,174	5,830	...	·24	9·75	12·08	7·97	·25	18·00	48·29

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality in 1904.

34. In Annual Form No. VII are set forth the deaths from cholera for each district by months, the number of registration circles affected and the number of villages from which cholera was reported, &c.

In the year 1904 there were 13,156 deaths recorded as due to cholera contrasted with 1,825 in 1903. A reference to Table No. VII will show that the disease was practically absent in the Provinces of Gujarát and Sind whilst 8,979 or 68 per cent. of the total number of deaths were recorded in the four Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Khándesh and Kolába, all of which were almost free during the previous year. The epidemic was very severe and widespread in the districts of Poona and Sholápur where the highest number of deaths, namely, 3,105 or 3·14 and 2,828 or 3·92 deaths per 1,000 of population took place respectively. The Collectorate of Kolába recorded 2 deaths per 1,000 of population while Khándesh 1·30. The cholera mortality in the Collectorates of Sátára, Bijápur and Ahmednagar ranged between 6 and 8 hundred while in Násik it was barely above 500. 344 deaths were reported from the Collectorate of Thána and 233 from Dhárwár. The City of Bombay, where 17 deaths took place during 1903, recorded 219 during the year under report, but many of these were imported cases. The Collectorates of Ratnágiri and Kánara escaped lightly with 32 deaths reported from each.

Monthly mortality.

35. During the first four months of the year the disease was absent from the whole Presidency excepting the City of Bombay and Karáchi which recorded only 2 deaths each. In May the district of Khándesh was the only one affected but in June the City of Bombay again reported 3 deaths and Karáchi 1 in addition. At the end of July 9 more Collectorates became affected and 1,657 deaths were reported during the month. In August the disease reached its maximum with 7,353 deaths or 56 per cent. of the total deaths during the year. From September the epidemic rapidly declined causing 2,462 deaths in that month and 1,176 in October. During November and December the disease further declined with 291 and 116 deaths respectively. The epidemic was short, sharp and almost entirely confined to the Deccan Districts. The Khándesh, Kolába, Sátara, Poona and Sholápur Collectorates being the worst sufferers.

Mortality by seasons.

36. Except in Khandesh during May and June when 44 and 49 deaths occurred respectively, there was no cholera in the Bombay Presidency and Sind up to the end of June. The main incidence of the epidemic fell in the rainy months of July to October. August contributing the bulk of cases. In the cold weather the disease rapidly disappeared.

Mortality for 20 years, 1885 to 1904 inclusive.

37. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1904:—

1885 ...	37,287	1890 ...	3,259	1895 ...	8,890	1900 ...	163,889
1886 ...	167	1891 ...	17,850	1896 ...	35,404	1901 ...	13,600
1887 ...	25,711	1892 ...	42,900	1897 ...	57,109	1902 ...	3,229
1888 ...	36,500	1893 ...	18,853	1898 ...	4,368	1903 ...	1,825
1889 ...	32,431	1894 ...	33,588	1899 ...	8,579	1904 ...	13,156

This record shows that in spite of the great plague epidemic which began in 1896 cholera destroyed more persons in the eight years following that year than it did in the eight years preceding it. The famines of 1897 and 1900 no doubt predisposed the people to epidemic cholera and greatly favoured the disease, nevertheless the above record shows that plague does not necessarily keep cholera in abeyance.

38. Sixty-eight per cent. of the Collectorates returned cases against fifty-two in 1903. All of these seventeen Collectorates were practically free during 1903, but in the year under report the epidemic was severe in Sholápur, Poona, Kolába and Khándesh and destroyed 3·92, 3·14, 1·96 and 1·30 per mille of population respectively. The mortality in the districts of Bijápur, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Násik and Belgaum varied from 1 to 0·60 per mille while in Tháña, Bombay and Dhárwár it was below 0·50. The death-rate in the remaining 5 Collectorates was trivial.

Death-rates by Collectorates.

39. Out of 223 rural circles 107 or 48 per cent. were attacked against 28 or 12·73 per cent. last year. The chief incidence of the disease fell on those of Kolába, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijapur in which not a single rural circle was exempt and practically also of Násik in which the táluka of Peint was alone free. Out of 21 rural circles in the Collectorate of Khándesh and 11 in Ahmednagar the disease attacked 17 in the former and 9 in the latter while in Thána and Dhárwár it attacked nearly 70 per cent. of their tálukas, but in the remaining affected Collectorates the circles suffered but lightly.

Mortality in rural circles.

Among the affected circles the highest mortality occurred in the tálukas of Mádha, Sholápur District, where 8·88 per mille were destroyed; Sirur in Poona comes next with 7·49 deaths per mille and then Pandharpur 6·33, Bhimthadi 5·68, Indápur 5·50, Pen 5·09 and Karjat 4·76. Of the remaining hundred circles six recorded a death-rate above 3 per mille, twelve between 2 and 3, twenty above 1 whilst the death-rate in the remainder was very low.

40. Out of 56 town circles in the Presidency 25 were affected by cholera against 10 last year. The largest number of deaths 850 or 26·23 per mille of population took place in the town of Pandharpur. Cholera was entirely absent in 1903 in this town but as many as 300,000 of pilgrims visited it during the Ashádhi Fair of 1904 and aggravated to a great extent the number of deaths. Chopda in the Collectorate of Khándesh recorded 139 or 7·47 deaths and Mahád in Kolába 46 or 6 deaths per mille of population. The City of Poona which was free from the disease with but 2 deaths during 1903 reported 506 or 4·20 deaths per mille. The towns of Násik and Gokák recorded each 3 deaths per 1,000 of population while Kalyán, Sátára, Násirabad and Sholápur less than 2. 219 deaths were recorded in the City of Bombay against 17 last year. In the remaining towns affected the disease was trivial.

Mortality in towns.

41. Out of 7 cantonments in the Presidency 4 were affected by cholera. Poona and Kirkee reported 7 deaths each, Belgaum 4 and Málegaon 1.

Cholera in cantonments.

42. The disease visited 1,001 out of 25,846 villages in the whole Presidency against 160 in the previous year. Of these 1,001 villages, 529 were in the Central Registration District, the largest number 206 or 18 per cent. being attacked in Poona and 167 or 23 per cent. in Sholápur. Cholera deaths were reported from 140 villages in Khándesh, 110 in Kolába, 93 in Sátára, 72 in Bijápur, 57 in Ahmednagar and 53 in Belgaum. There were 44 villages affected in the Collectorate of Násik and 30 in Thána whilst in the remaining Collectorates the number of villages attacked was very small.

Villages affected by cholera.

43. Cholera appeared in the City of Bombay and Karáchi on 25th and 27th February 1904. It was present in Dhárwár on 13th June, Poona 20th July, Bijápur 27th and Sátára 28th July. On the 1st of August deaths were reported from Belgaum and Vengurla in Ratnágiri on the 4th idem. The town of Broach was affected on the 27th August 1904.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns.

44. Nándod, a village in the Collectorate of Khándesh, was the first attacked on 11th May 1904, Umbrane in Násik on 6th July, Loya in Ahmedabad 17th, Kurduvádi in Sholápur 21st, Nagar Station on 26th, Kamathi in Kolába 27th and Bándra in Thána 28th July 1904. Nandi Katti, a village in the Collectorate of Kánara, was affected on the 6th of August 1904.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages.

Attacks and deaths.

45. The total number of recorded attacks from cholera was 23,877 and 13,156 deaths giving a fatality of 55·10 per cent. against 65·93 representing 2,768 attacks and 1,825 deaths in 1903. The largest number of attacks (5,763) were recorded in the Collectorate of Poona with a fatality of 54 per cent. In the Collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Bijápur, Kánara and Bombay City the percentage of cholera deaths to attacks was much higher than the general average of 50 per cent. showing the probability of many attacks remaining unnoticed.

The causes of the annual variations in the incidence of cholera.

46. The Army Sanitary Commission in their memorandum, paragraph 4, of 21st July 1904, note that "No sufficient explanation has yet been given of the remarkable variations in the incidence of cholera from year to year." The subject is admittedly surrounded with difficulties. Apart, however, from the effects of climate and season on the evolution of the cholera vibrio, the attack by cholera on the population groups of this Presidency is mainly influenced by the *degree* of protection of the drinking water-supplies. Wherever these are readily open to pollution by cholera fomites there is eminent danger of an epidemic, on the other hand wherever the water-supply has been rendered safe from contamination by structural sanitary works from source to distribution, cholera is practically unknown.

It should be clearly understood that impure drinking water does not produce cholera *de novo*; there must be specific contamination by cholera germs before the water can produce the disease in man. In this Presidency it is believed that hardly a town or village escapes the disease over a period of time, and that the variations in the incidence of attack depend mainly on the defence each is able to make in the degree of protection of its drinking water-supplies.

Cholera in Pandharpur town and fair, Sholápur District.

47. Major T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, reports "About the same time that the disease appeared in Poona, 21st July, an outbreak was reported from the Sholápur District in Kudawádi village of the Mádha Táluka where 426 cases and 206 deaths were reported between July 21st and August 16th. During the day when cholera was first being reported people were assembling at Pandharpur Town for the annual Ashadi Fair which was attended, it was reported, by some 300,000 persons.

"The fair had barely been opened when on July 24th cholera was reported and it is probable the disease started some days previously.

"The disease spread rapidly in Pandharpur under the most favourable conditions of an immense concourse of people living under most insanitary conditions, especially as regards food and drink, and by the 27th July 270 cases and 250 deaths had been reported. On this date the fair was closed and the dispersal of the pilgrims began.

"There is no doubt that the dispersal of the pilgrims from Pandharpur on the outbreak of cholera was the main cause of the widespread epidemic and it is interesting to note that in Ratnágiri—the most distant and least accessible Collectorate—the epidemic was very slight."

Although it was impossible to trace the origin of first cases in Pandharpur there is little doubt the disease was brought by the pilgrims from without.

The Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Captain Burnett, I. M. S., attended the fair in July and submitted an able report on the outbreak of cholera and the sanitary condition of Pandharpur Town. In December the Sanitary Board met at Pandharpur Town and submitted proposals to Government for the sanitation of the town and sanitary arrangements in connection with the annual Ashadi Fair.

Small-pox.

Deaths from small-pox.

48. There were 4,289 deaths (2,222 males and 2,067 females) from small-pox in 1904 against 2,732 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 3,966. The total mortality is considerably higher than that of the last year.

Deaths since 1893.

49. The number of deaths registered from small-pox since 1893 is as follows:—

Year.	Deaths from small-pox.	Year.	Deaths from small-pox.
1893	3,567	1899	1,946
1894	3,155	1900	9,885
1895	2,299	1901	5,340
1896	6,443	1902	2,189
1897	3,835	1903	2,732
1898	1,834	1904	4,289
Total ...	21,133	Total ...	26,381
Mean ...	3,522	Mean ...	4,397

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

50. Annual Form No. VIII gives deaths from small-pox by Collectorates and months.

Almost all Collectorates except the City of Bombay, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kánara and Surat returned an increased number of deaths over the previous year. The highest number of deaths (1,315) was reported from Khándesh followed by Násik (712), City of Bombay (562) and Thána (343), while the Districts of Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier enjoyed complete immunity from small-pox.

Of the 4,289 deaths 3,076 or 71·72 per cent. were contributed by the Western Registration District, 815 by the Central, 266 occurred in Sind, 106 in Gujarát and only 26 were reported from the Southern Registration District.

Deaths by age.

51. In the year under report 33·04 per cent. of deaths occurred among children under one year of age, 49·80 among children 1 to 10 years old, while the remaining 17·16 per cent. took place among persons over 10 years of age. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, observes:—"This immunity of adults is due to the fact that the infectiousness of the disease is so terrible that the great majority of unvaccinated children, if they are to survive to adult life, must purchase immunity by undergoing the ordeal of an actual attack of small-pox itself."

Origin and spread of disease and preventive measures adopted.

52. The disease which began to rise in November 1903 continued to increase during the first quarter of the year under report. After March it began to decline gradually month by month till October when the minimum number of deaths (124) was recorded. Then there was a sudden increase in November and still greater in December in which month 1,010 deaths were reported. From Annual Form No. VIII it will be seen that this increase in December was remarkable in the Districts of Khándesh, Poona, Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and the City of Bombay. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, observes:—"As regards the origin of the outbreak no information is available, but looking to the fact that severe outbreaks of the disease appeared in other parts of the Presidency it would seem that, especially towards the end of the year, some conditions or circumstances were present peculiarly favourable to the devolopment of small-pox."

The preventive measures adopted were those habitually adopted by the Department as briefly alluded to in last year's report. Greater facilities for vaccinating with preserved lymph has been carried out in the Southern Registration District, and a scheme for its further extension throughout the Presidency has been submitted to Government.

In the absence of compulsory notification it is found impossible to trace the origin of fresh cases. Major Arnim, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, remarks:—"Until compulsory notification of the disease coupled with compulsory vaccination is made law these periodical outbreaks of small-pox cannot be controlled with full efficiency."

Fever.

Deaths from Fever.

53. There were 251,330 deaths registered under the heading "Fever" (129,384 males and 121,946 females) against 259,704 in the last year and a decennial mean of 344,431.

Deaths since 1893.

54. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1893 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from fever.	Year.	Number of deaths from fever.
1893	361,160	1899	228,438
1894	429,094	1900	543,319
1895	388,843	1901	291,951
1896	410,143	1902	270,845
1897	405,652	1903	259,704
1898	216,324	1904	251,330
Total ...	2211,216	Total ...	1845,587
Mean ...	368,536	Mean ...	307,598

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

55. Deaths from fever by Collectorates and months are set forth in Annual Form No. IX. The total fever death-rate for the whole Presidency was 13·60 against 14·05 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 18·40 *per mille*.

The highest mortality from fevers was recorded in Ahmedabad (26·70), Broach (21·85), Kolába (20·51) and Surat (20·18). The death-rate recorded in the City of Bombay was only 3·14.

All the districts in the Central Registration District returned a higher number of deaths than in the previous year. On the other hand the number of deaths reported from all Collectorates in the Southern Registration Districts except Bijápur, all in Gujarát except Surat, and all the districts in Sind is less. The decrease is remarkable in Sind, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner observes:—"The decrease in the number of deaths under this head may chiefly be ascribed to the healthier climate of the province this year."

Deaths by months.

56. In the year under report the mortality from fevers was the highest in January and the lowest in June. After June it gradually began to rise and continued to increase till the end of the year.

Malarial Fevers.

57. In accordance to paragraph 8 of Government Resolution in the General Department No. 4539, dated 27th August 1904, in all 21 reports were received from the various Civil Surgeons of the districts on measures taken against malarial fevers. The rainfall in 1904 being almost everywhere much below the average malarial fevers were not so prevalent as in preceding years. The Civil Surgeons advised the Municipalities at the head-quarter stations to allot funds for adopting anti-malarial measures, and, at the time of their inspection visits to the different dispensary towns in the districts, impressed upon the local authorities the advisability of adopting these measures; but the Municipalities are so poor on account of plague and other expenses that they are unable to allot sufficient funds. The measures generally adopted were:—

Destruction of larvæ with kerosine oil, drainage of small pools of water, filling up larger pools with earth, etc.; removing grass, weeds and surface matter from tanks and rivers; disinfection of cess-pools and drains with phenyle, etc., together with the distribution of quinine through the medium of Civil hospitals, dispensaries and post offices.

No extensive anti-malarial operations were undertaken anywhere, but temporary establishments were entertained in certain towns, such as Násik, Thána, Bijápur, Kaira and Ahmedabad for the destruction of mosquitto-breeding grounds.

RAINFALL.

58. *January.*—A few cents of rain fell in the Deccan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Cutch.

February.—Rain in light to moderate showers fell in the Deccan and Gujarát Districts and parts of Kolába, Thána and Konkan.

March.—Rain fell in light to moderate showers in Gujarát, North Deccan, North Konkan, Karnátak and North Kánara.

April.—The rainfall in the Deccan, Karnátak and Kánara was light. In Gujarát and in the North and East Deccan there was no rain.

May.—Deccan.—Rain fell in light showers in Sátára and Sholápur, and scattered showers in other districts.

Karnátak.—Rain in moderate to fairly heavy showers fell mostly between 10th and 26th.

Konkan.—Rain fell in fair to moderate showers in Thána.

Gujarát.—Light showers fell in Panch Maháls and at a few stations in Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts.

June.—The South-West monsoon set in on the Malabár Coast on the 5th, and from that date the rainfall along the Coast became heavy and extensive. The current was not strong enough to penetrate inland beyond the Sahyádri, and rain was confined to the West Coast only as far north as Bombay. The current continued to be weak, and only occasional showers were received in the Deccan and other parts of the Presidency.

Deccan.—Month's fall generally in defect of the average.

Karnátak.—Month's fall equal to or above the average at a few stations in Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár; elsewhere below it.

Konkan.—Month's fall in excess of the average.

Gujarát.—Rain during the month 1 to 7 inches below the average.

July.—Deccan.—Total fall below the average.

Karnátak.—Rain during the month up to the average in Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár; elsewhere in defect.

Konkan.—Aggregate fall of the month much under the average.

Gujarát.—Month's rainfall in defect.

August.—Deccan.—Aggregate fall much in defect of the average.

Karnátak.—Except at Shiggaon and Gadag in Dhárwár rain during the month much below average.

Konkan.—Rain during the month one-third to one-half the usual fall.

Gujarát.—Total fall of the month much under average.

September.—Deccan.—Total fall during the month exceeded the average in Khándesh and at a few stations in Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára; elsewhere in defect.

Karnátak.—Except at Athni in Belgaum and Muddebihal in Bijápur rain during the month in defect of the average.

Konkan.—Aggregate fall of the month much below average.

Gujarát.—Rainfall during the month in defect of the average.

October.—Deccan.—Total fall of the month exceeded the average except in Khándesh.

Karnátak and Konkan.—Rain during the month in defect of the average.

Gujarát.—No rain.

November.—No rain.

December.—A few cents of rain fell in the third week at a few stations in Khándesh and Násik in the Deccan and in Surat and the Panch Maháls Districts. No rain elsewhere.

Plague.

59. During the year 1904, 223,957 deaths (111,933 males and 112,024 females) were recorded from plague, being a decrease of 57,312 compared with the previous year.

Deaths from plague.

Deaths since 1896.

60. The number of deaths ascribed to plague in each year since 1896 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from plague.	Year.	Number of deaths from plague.
1896	2,086	1901	128,259
1897	46,944	1902	184,752
1898	86,191	1903	281,269
1899	96,596	1904	223,957
1900	33,196		
Total ...	265,013	Total ...	818,237
Mean ...	53,003	Mean ...	204,559

The decrease is most remarkable in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Poona, the mortality from plague in all these districts being more than 50 per cent. less compared with the previous year. On the other hand increase is conspicuous in Bijápur and Násik Collectorates. All the districts in Gujarát returned a higher number of deaths.

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

61. Deaths from plague by months and Collectorates are set forth in Annual Form No. IX-A. The highest ratio, 38·46 *per mile*, was recorded in Bijápur followed by Kaira (26·82), Sátára (24·98), Belgaum (22·87) and Dhárwár (20·45). All the Collectorates in the Presidency were more or less affected. 77·62 per cent. of the Registration Circles were attacked. Excluding Sind the percentage was 91·96. The percentage of towns and villages affected was 18·58 as against 18·27 in 1903 and 10·38 in 1902.

As in the previous year the highest ratio from plague (22·44) was recorded in the Southern Registration District. Gujarát (13·92) comes next, followed by the Central (12·65), the Western (10·68) and Sind (1·16).

Deaths by months.

62. The disease rose gradually from January (23,710) to March (27,974). After March it rapidly declined till June when 1,874, the minimum number of deaths, were registered. After June it rapidly rose till October, in which month the maximum number of deaths 36,513 was recorded. Then the mortality gradually declined in November and December. As usual the fall in May and June was marked.

Deaths amongst the inoculated.

63. There were 1,169 deaths from plague amongst persons inoculated with anti-plague prophylactic in 1904. Out of this number 1,033 or 88·37 per cent. were reported from the District of Dhárwár alone, 61 from Belgaum, 37 occurred in Bijápur, 25 in Ahmednagar, 6 in Poona, 3 in Hyderabad and 2 in each of the Districts of Karáchi and Kaira. By months the highest number of deaths (345) was reported in November when plague was at its height in Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates.

Effect of plague on the average annual death-rates. Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

64. The effect of plague on the general annual death-rates by districts and towns will be seen on reference to Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

The general mortality rates were markedly affected in the Districts of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Surat and Kaira. Out of 63 towns 57 or 90·48 per cent. were affected by plague. In the towns of Nandurbár, Násik, Yeola, Málegaon, Poona, Gadag, Ránibennur,

Nadiád, Borsad, Viramgaon and all the towns in Sátára, Belgaum Bijápur, and Panch Mahâls Districts plague was the cause of over half the general mortality, while in the remaining towns it greatly raised the general death-rates.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

65. In the year 1904, 61,470 deaths (32,807 males and 28,663 females) were registered under the heading "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" against 55,443 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 71,612.

Deaths since 1893.

66. The number of deaths recorded from dysentery and diarrhœa since 1893 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.
1893	32,965	1899	74,736
1894	34,667	1900	218,243
1895	35,348	1901	60,198
1896	36,046	1902	58,682
1897	85,966	1903	55,443
1898	56,789	1904	61,470
Total ...	281,781	Total ...	528,772
Mean ...	46,963	Mean ...	88,129

The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa, though much less than that of the famine years of 1897, 1899 and 1900, is in excess of any of the preceding normal years since 1870.

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

67. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by Collectorates and months are set forth in Annual Form No. X.

All the Collectorates in the Presidency except Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, Ahmedabad and those in Sind excepting Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar returned higher rates than in the preceding year. High ratios were recorded in Khándesh (9·94), Násik (7·31), Ahmednagar (6·08), Poona (5·33) and Sholápur (5·84).

The mortality was highest in the Western Registration District (5·93) per thousand of population and the lowest in Sind (·18). The Central Registration District returned a ratio of 4·93 followed by Southern 2·71 and Gujarát ·66.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, while holding to his remarks quoted in last year's report, adds:—"Defective nutrition, especially amongst children of tender years, must also be regarded as a powerful cause of the disease."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks:—"Dysentery and diarrhœa are intimately connected with the purity of the water-supply. These complaints during the year chiefly occurred in those districts where the water-supply is scanty and easily polluted. Thus in Bijápur the rural circles chiefly affected were Bágevádi, Indi, Bijápur, Sindgi and Bágalkot; while in Belgaum District the rural circles to suffer were Athni, Gokak and Chikodi. All forest districts show a marked immunity."

Deaths by months.

68. From the Annual Form No. X it will be seen that these diseases were most prevalent in August (9,004), September (6,387) and October (6,145), while their incidence was most lightly felt in the months of January (3,451), February (3,813) and March (3,992).

INJURIES.

Deaths from injuries.

69. During the year 1904, 6,333 persons (3,467 males and 2,866 females) met with violent deaths against 6,693 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 6,884. The mortality from these causes was the lowest since 1897.

Deaths since 1893.

70. The number of deaths registered under injuries since 1893 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1893	6,144	1899	7,102
1894	6,117	1900	8,224
1895	6,051	1901	7,092
1896	6,238	1902	7,434
1897	6,907	1903	6,693
1898	6,984	1904	6,333
Total	38,441	Total	42,878
Mean	6,407	Mean	7,146

Deaths from injuries for 1903 and 1904 by sexes.

71. The deaths from these causes arranged by sexes are shown in the following table:—

	1903.			1904.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,352	1,688	3,040	1,102	1,556	2,658
Poisoning	97	35	132	78	37	115
Hanging	104	68	172	94	75	169
Wounding	518	305	823	487	220	707
Wild beasts	57	22	79	29	8	37
Snake-bite	706	368	1,074	825	480	1,305
Railway	22	5	27	18	3	21
Other causes	867	479	1,346	834	487	1,321
Total	3,723	2,970	6,693	3,467	2,866	6,333

From the above table it will be seen that during 1904 there is a decrease under each head except snake-bite which shows considerable increase over the last year.

Deaths from snake-bite by Collectorates.

72. As usual Ratnágiri was the most notoriously infected district in the Presidency. In the year under report 166 deaths were reported from that district followed by Thána (111), Hyderabad (104), Khándesh (99) and Kaira (84). All the Collectorates except Kolába, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Bijápur and Hyderabad returned a higher number of deaths than in the previous year. The increase is conspicuous in all the Gujarát Districts.

Details of injuries.

73. Of 2,658 deaths by 'drowning' 286 were 'suicidal,' 2,305 'accidental' and 67 were returned as 'otherwise,' the latter heading meaning that when the return was submitted no decision had been arrived at as to whether these deaths were 'suicidal' or 'accidental.' Out of the total deaths from 'poisoning' 59·13 per cent. and of 'hanging' 92·31 per cent. were 'suicidal.'

There were 554 'suicidal' deaths, of which 286 were the result of drowning 68 occurred from poisoning, 156 from hanging and 44 occurred from self-inflicted wounds.

Respiratory Diseases.

Deaths from respiratory diseases.

74. In the year under report 59,579 deaths (30,733 males and 28,846 females) were recorded from respiratory diseases against 59,349 in the previous year and 59,379 in 1902.

An examination of the ratios of deaths from plague and respiratory diseases *per mille* of population in Form S. No. VI appears to indicate that in numerous instances there has been an error in diagnosis with reference to

respiratory diseases which were probably cases of plague, *e. g.*, in Surat Town the ratio for plague is recorded as 29·74 and for respiratory diseases 27·65. Looking to the towns in the Gujarát Districts the same inference can be drawn, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, remarks :— "The excess is probably due to the greater prevalence of plague, many deaths from which are erroneously reported under respiratory diseases."

Deaths by Collectorates.

75. Deaths from respiratory diseases by districts and towns are shown in Annual Form No. VI, column 9. As reported by districts the total deaths from respiratory diseases amounted to 2·50 *per mille*, whilst in towns the ratio was 8·07. High rates of mortality were reported from the towns of Surat (27·65), Ahmednagar (23·19), Jambusar (20·03), Broach (13·44), Kaira (16·10), Ahmedabad (12·15), Bombay (9·62). The returns from towns of Gujarát, except those in Panch Mahál, are unusually high.

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

76. The number of deaths recorded from "Other Causes" during the year 1904 amounted to 144,800 (72,581 males and 72,219 females) against 144,510 in 1903 and a decennial mean of 167,367. 18·93 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded under "Other Causes."

Deaths since 1893.

77. The number of deaths registered from "Other Causes" in each year since 1893 is as follows :—

Year.	No. of deaths from "Other Causes."	Year.	No. of deaths from "Other Causes."
1893	89,142	1899	254,872
1894	100,558	1900	342,027
1895	97,104	1901	179,694
1896	100,112	1902	134,952
1897	143,503	1903	144,510
1898	176,335	1904	144,800
Total ...	706,754	Total ...	1,200,855
Mean ...	117,792	Mean ...	200,142

Deaths by Collectorates.

78. The percentage of deaths recorded under "Other Causes" to total deaths was highest in Kánara (40·85), City of Bombay (35·53), Dhárwár (27·97) and Ratnágiri (26·69), and lowest in Thar and Párkar (1·62), Lárkhána (3·87) and Upper Sind Frontier (3·79).

The highest ratio from "Other Causes" per 1,000 of population was reported from the City of Bombay (19·77). The Southern Registration District recorded, as usual, a very high ratio of 12·44, while in Sind it amounted to only 1·41.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

79. This section has been omitted from this report and appears separately.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS, MILITARY.—No remarks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS, CIVIL.

80. During the year ending 31st March 1904 there were 165 Municipalities in the Mofussil with a population of 2,380,748 souls. The total net income of these Municipalities amounted to Rs. 61,09,925 of which sum Rs. 17,55,477 were expended on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within municipal limits. The incidence of taxation per head of population has fallen from Re. 1-14-5 to Re. 1-10-7 and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-13-2 to Rs. 2-3-10. The ravages of plague have embarrassed the financial position of most Municipalities, and for want of funds many urgent schemes of water-supply and drainage have not been carried out.

81. There were 24 District Local Boards with 207 Táluka Local Boards. The entire income of these Boards during the year ending 31st March 1904 amounted to Rs. 48,00,157, and out of this sum Rs. 2,23,093 were expended on water-supply and drainage.

82. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, has been introduced into 261 villages against 265 up to the end of last year.

83. The number of selected villages in which "the Village Sanitary Inspection Book" has been introduced stands at 3,467, of which 2,400 or 69·22 per cent. have been written up by officers of the Sanitary Department.

Introduction to Appendix III (Statement).

84. In accordance with paragraph 2 of letter No. 1237, dated 8th August 1903, from the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), embodied in the preamble of Government Resolution in the General Department No. 4573, dated 1st September 1903, a return showing the effect of large and important works connected with drainage and water-supply is appended.

In studying the figures set forth in the statement it should be noted that drainage works have only been introduced partially into three towns—Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Viramgaon, and that although water-supplies have been introduced in all the towns enumerated with more or less efficiency other sources of supply have not been closed. Under these circumstances it is premature to discuss the effects of water-supply and drainage works on the public health of the towns concerned. Moreover, the death-rates have been greatly vitiated by plague epidemics as will be learnt by a perusal of column 11, notably in Ahmednagar, Surat, Karáchi, Panvel and Viramgaon.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

85. During the whole year I was in charge of the Sanitary Commissionership and visited the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár, Poona, Sholápur, Bombay and its suburbs Thána, Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Native States of Cambay, Bhor and Sángli, in connection with sanitary and vaccination administration. In accordance with Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 9101, dated 28th December 1903, Ramabai's Mission at Khedgaon was inspected on 15th and 16th July, and a report submitted to Government on the sanitary circumstances and administration of the institution. In November and December the towns of Bársi, Pandharpur and neighbourhood were inspected in connection with the annual Ashádi fair held in July at Pandharpur. The sanitary condition of the police lines, Sholápur, was inspected in November.

Vaccination work was inspected in a large number of towns and villages and on the whole the work was found satisfactory.

86. The head-quarter offices of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of Gujarát, the Central and Southern Registration Districts were visited, and by the close of the year arrangements had been made for the transfer of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's office, Gujarát Registration District from Surat, to Ahmedabad, and for the efficient housing of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's office, Central Registration District. The office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, was found in excellent order.

87. Plague continued its destructive course, especially in most of the Deccan Districts and parts of Gujarát. The mortality though less by 57,312 than in 1903 was yet very high. In consequence the resources of many Municipalities were again seriously crippled.

88. The question of the extension of towns and villages over a larger area alluded to in last year's report remains to be faced. There is no doubt that the people themselves are continuing to appreciate the safety and comfort of suburban life taught by repeated epidemics of plague. In Bombay, Poona, Belgaum and other plague-stricken towns the extension of the population to permanent suburban residences continues. As overcrowding is a fertile source of disease every facility should be afforded for the extension of overcrowded towns and villages. The marked difference in the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the overcrowded Deccan villages and of those living in the scattered hamlets and villages of the coast may be alluded to as demonstrating the advantages of the latter system.

89. It is gratifying to note a slight improvement in the registration of vital statistics in Sind, a country where the necessity for even the simple registration of births and deaths is not yet fully understood. Mainly to the energy displayed by the Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Captain H. A. Forbes Knapton, I. M. S., 4,846 more births were registered than in the previous year. This is encouraging.

With regard to any suggested improvements in the sub-divisional head-quarter towns of this Presidency, where it is important to get accurate results, decided benefit would be obtained by enlisting the more direct assistance of the Mámlatdárs and Circle Inspectors.

90. The mortality from small-pox recorded in Annual Form No. VIII shows the diffusion of the disease in 156 out of 286 circles of registration with an increase of strength towards the close of the year. Against such a relentless foe as small-pox the Bombay system of non-compulsory vaccination is but a weak defence. Reference to the incidence of Small-pox since 1893 shows that it is endemic in this Presidency, becoming epidemic every few years.

Until primary vaccination in infancy and revaccination at puberty is made compulsory it is hopeless to expect this scourge of humanity can be banished from the Presidency.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

91. During the year under report a large number of sanitary inspections of towns and villages were made by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

Effort was chiefly directed to inquiries into the sanitary circumstances and administration of the zillah and sub-divisional head-quarter towns in addition to the routine inspection of villages where Sanitary Inspection books have been recorded. There is no doubt sanitary work should for the present be concentrated in the abovementioned towns where there is some hope of improving the sanitary condition of the community and where the results of improvements in water-supplies, drainage and conservancy can be tested. The Collectorates are now systematically inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners tálukwári. Thus in course of time each sub-divisional head-quarter town will receive the benefit of expert inspection and advice.

Copies of sanitary reports made by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have been forwarded to the sanitary authorities of the towns concerned, upon whom devolve the responsibility for carrying out sanitary improvements.

In Gujarát Major H. C. Arnim, D.P.H., submitted in all 55 sanitary reports; he gives his opinion, speaking generally, that sanitation is seriously neglected in both the urban and rural areas of the Gujarát Registration District, and he notes the deplorable deficiencies which exist as regards even the simplest measures of cleanliness, and draws attention to the fact that the death-rate of Gujarát has risen to the high figure of 47·95 for the year under report and is higher than the birth-rate.

The number of towns and villages inspected in the Central Registration District was 219, in the Southern 148, in the Western 222, in the Gujarát 284 and in Sind 136. A perusal of these reports shows the special need for improvement in water-supply, drainage and conservancy.

There is no doubt much of the money spent by Municipalities on conservancy is wasted for want of trained and certificated Sanitary Inspectors and Mucádams to supervise the conservancy and scavenging establishment efficiently.

Sanitary Inspection Books.

92. The Sanitary Department has carefully paid attention to the inspection of villages where Sanitary Inspection Books have recorded. Thus out of 3,467 villages where the Sanitary Inspection Books have been introduced 2,400 or 69·22 per cent. have been inspected and the books written up by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

93. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have carried out their arduous sanitary duties with zeal and ability.

94. My assistant Mr. Keess and the clerical establishment have done their duty to my entire satisfaction.

O. H. CHANNER,
Sanitary Commissioner.

26th April 1905.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1904.

President.

Surgeon-General W. McConaghy.

Members.

The Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Commissioner, G. D. (from 1st January to 4th December 1904).

The Honourable Mr. W. H. White, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Mr. A. C. Logan, Commissioner, C. D. (from 4th to 31st December 1904).

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. D. W. Herbert, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay.

1. *Meetings.*—The Board met nine times during the year and visited Pandharpur and Sholápur.

2. *Sanitary Regulations, Sálsette.*—The Board submitted to Government on the 8th October 1904 their recommendations regarding the Sanitary Regulations to be attached to leases forbuilding sites in the Sálsette Suburbs of Bombay.

3. *Sanitary Regulations, Pandharpur.*—The Board met at Pandharpur in December 1904, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of epidemics of cholera such as broke out during the great Ashadi pilgrimage in the previous July, when it is estimated that nearly 400,000 pilgrims visited the town. The Sanitary Board embodied their recommendations in a report which was submitted to Government in the following month.

4. *Police Lines, Sholápur.*—As the abandonment of these lines, owing to the unhealthiness of the site, was under consideration, the Board met at Sholápur in December 1904, and recommended that certain measures for the prevention of malarial fever should be tried before deciding to abandon the lines.

5. *Miscellaneous.*—Some of the Inspection Reports submitted by the Sanitary Engineer were considered and the necessary action taken. The appointment of an Itinerating Chemist for the examination of public water-supplies was considered; and Government were recommended to arrange for the periodical examination by a competent Mechanical Engineer of the pumping machinery owned by District Municipalities.

6. *The Manjri experimental sewage farm.*—This farm, which is situated within about 7 miles of Poona, has an area of about 15 acres and was instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the value of septic tank effluent and the filtrate from bacteria beds as a manure for sugarcane and other crops. The sewage used was a mixture of night-soil, urine and water combined in such proportions as was considered would most nearly represent ordinary domestic sewage. During the year under review septic tank effluent only was used and the experiments were discontinued at the end of the year. A report for the three years during which the experiments were in progress will be prepared by the Agricultural Department. The results indicate that septic tank effluent and the filtrate from bacteria beds are very suitable for manuring sugarcane and other crops, but that the application of the sewage requires considerable care and experience.

7. *Sanitary Works in progress.*—The only important sanitary work in progress during the year was the drainage of a portion of the City of Ahmedabad. This work, estimated to cost about 11 lákhs of rupees, provides for the drainage of about one-third of the City, and is now approaching completion.

Arrangements were also made for commencing the extension of the Shone system of drainage at Karáchi estimated to cost about 11½ lákhs of rupees. The total capital expenditure of the District Municipalities during the year 1903-04 was Rs. 3,45,767 for drainage and Rs. 70,054 for water-supply. Of the former amount Rs. 3,29,978 were spent at Ahmedabad.

8. *The Sanitary Engineer.*—In addition to ordinary inspections and reports, the principal works which engaged the attention of the Sanitary Engineer were the water-supply schemes of Pandharpur, Poona and Kirkee, Hubli and Jalgaon and drainage of Poona City, he also gave a course of lectures on Sanitary Engineering at the College of Science, Poona.

D. W. HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Board,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 8th May 1905.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1904.

I.—SUMMARY.

A summary as per statement No. 1 of the shipping of the Port of Bombay and the sanitary work done in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1904 is attached to this report. During the year 15,154 vessels of all sorts with 751,039 crew and passengers were examined as against 14,597 vessels with 719,322 crew and passengers during the preceding year. The clothing and bedding of 93,345 crew and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels were disinfected. Of this latter number 82,892 were Asiatic and African members of crew, third class or deck passengers and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India and the remaining 10,453 were crew, pilgrims and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred. Of the 10,453 persons as shewn above 2,548 were members of crew of infected ships, 739 were passengers from East African Ports among whom cases of jigger were detected, 6,678 were pilgrims among whom cases of small-pox and measles were discovered and the remaining 488 were passengers of other inward vessels among whom cases of plague, cholera or small-pox had occurred. 54 vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred were disinfected. 294 persons among whom cases of small-pox occurred were vaccinated. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour or docks 58 cases of plague, 10 cases of cholera, 47 cases of small-pox, 9 cases of measles, 21 cases of chicken-pox, 17 cases of jigger and 4 cases of scarlatina were detected.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

2. In accordance with the rules in force the medical inspection and disinfection of vessels, which were actually infected or suspected to be infected with plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, scarlatina or black leprosy on or before arrival at Bombay, were carried out. Inspection for jigger and sleeping sickness was obligatory in case of all vessels which arrived from East African Ports. The total number of incoming vessels of various kinds inspected during the year under report was 110. The crew and passengers inspected on these 110 vessels numbered to 9,205 and 22,243 persons respectively.

3. Of the 110 vessels inspected, 24 were found to have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage. Of these 24 infected vessels 6 arrived from East African Ports with 739 passengers among whom 17 cases of jigger were detected. The patients were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment and the clothing and bedding of the remaining passengers were thoroughly disinfected before they were allowed to proceed to their homes. 10 vessels arrived from Jeddah with 6,678 pilgrims among whom 2 cases of measles and 24 cases of small-pox had occurred. The pilgrims' effects were disinfected before they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their destination up-country. The remaining 8 vessels with 1,086 crew and 488 passengers had on board or during the voyage 3 cases of plague, 3 cases of cholera, 1 case of small-pox and 3 cases of scarlatina. The vessels and the kit of the persons among whom the cases occurred were disinfected.

III.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

4. The inspection of outgoing vessels, their crew and passengers and the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of all Asiatic and African members of the crew and of all passengers travelling 3rd, who were not provided with berth accommodation, 4th class and deck and all Asiatic and African servants were carried out immediately before they left the Port of Bombay as prescribed in the Medical Inspection Rules published by Government. The inspection of the crews of vessels bound for ports out of India and all passengers of vessels bound for any port was conducted by day on shore in sheds specially arranged for that purpose. The disinfection was done at the Disinfection Station on the Frere Road near the Prince's Dock and on the Floating Disinfection Barge lying at Ballard Pier.

5 During the year under report 15,014 outward bound vessels (including Native sailing craft) with 244,735 crew and 474,856 passengers or a total of 719,591 persons were inspected as against 14,463 vessels with 237,995 crew and 459,055 passengers, or a total of 697,050 persons during the preceding year. At these inspections 33 cases of plague, 19 cases of small-pox, 19 cases of chicken-pox and 1 case of scarlatina were detected.

6. Of the 15,014 outgoing vessels 440 vessels with 43,777 crew and 52,542 passengers left for Aden, or ports in the Red Sea and Europe; 518 vessels with 30,460 crew and 14,333 passengers for other ports out of India; and the remaining 14,056 vessels with 170,498 crew and 407,981 passengers left for Indian ports including Burmah.

7. The clothing, bedding and boxes and other suspected articles of 45,920 Asiatic and African members of the crew and 33,058 third, fourth class and deck passengers and pilgrims who sailed on steamers bound for ports out of India were disinfected. In addition to this disinfection the effects of 3,547 crew and 367 passengers who sailed in Native craft for ports out of India were also disinfected. Thus the total number of outward bound crew and passengers whose clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected comes to 82,892 during the year under report as against 84,287 during the year 1903.

8. Disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the crews and passengers of some vessels which proceeded to ports out of India *vid* Karachi was not carried out at Bombay (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), No. 1210-P., dated the 7th April 1902), as the Agent preferred to have the disinfection done at Karachi while loading cargo there.

9. There is a Clayton's apparatus in this port for the disinfection of ships' holds and for the destruction of rats and cockroaches on board vessels by means of sulphur dioxide. The apparatus belongs to one of the shipping firms in Bombay and is used by them in the disinfection of their steamers when necessary.

10. The R. I. M. S. "Clive," S. S. "Kapurthala" (which sailed in February), H. M.'s Ship "Fox," S. S. "Sunda," S. S. "Caledonia" (which sailed in April), S. S. "Pekin," S. S. "Peninsular," S. S. "Gorgistan," and S. S. "Caledonia" (which sailed in December) had cases of infectious diseases among their crew within 10 days prior to their departure from this port. The Bills of Health granted to those vessels mentioned the illness which occurred on board and the measures which had been taken before departure for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

11. Four vessels were allowed to convey to Europe coffins containing the remains of certain persons. The persons interested had the permission of the Governments of their country to convey the remains.

12. Whenever a case of plague occurred among the crew or passengers who were not allowed to sail on any particular vessel for ports out of India, Government were informed of the fact in order that the authorities at the vessel's next port of call might be made acquainted of the occurrence by telegraph. In similar circumstances in the case of vessels bound for Indian ports, the Port Health Officer communicated the fact to the authorities at the next port at which the vessel was intended to touch. Of those rejected as suspicious at the outward inspections and who were sent to the Port Observation Camp plague developed in 33 cases.

IV.—Infectious Diseases on Vessels in the Harbour or Docks.

13. During the year under report 19 steamers and 11 Native sailing craft, which were lying at different berths in the Victoria and Prince's Docks, and at the various bandars in the harbour, had on board 20 cases of plague of whom 19 died, 7 cases of cholera of whom 6 died, 3 cases of small-pox, 7 cases of measles and 2 cases of chicken-pox. The particulars of the cases above referred to are shewn in Statement No. 2 which is appended to this report. All these vessels and those mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report were thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the regulations issued under the Venice Sanitary Convention and the Indian Ports Act.

14. In January 7 cases of plague occurred on the S.S. "India" while at anchor in Bombay Harbour. Very little information could be gained about this outbreak. The vessel arrived from Calcutta on the 9th December 1903. The Commander, who had remained on board up to the 20th January, stated that up to that time there had been no sickness on board, and that he had not heard of any dead rats being found on board. A topass and a mess-room butler were taken ill on the 25th and the 27th January, respectively, and were sent to the Modikhana Hospital on the 28th. About the same time one of the Engineer's boys was taken ill and was sent to hospital on the 30th. On the 2nd February three men with plague symptoms were sent to hospital by one of the Port Medical Staff who was told off to disinfect the vessel. On the morning of the 1st February three dead rats were found in the bath-room and were thrown overboard. On the 2nd February a Medical Officer of the Port Health Staff found two dead rats in the hold, and the Chief Officer found two more. The ship's holds were thoroughly fumigated by means of the Clayton's apparatus and her decks, cabin and forecastles were disinfected.

V.—Port Observation Camp.

15. The old camp, which was situated at the Modi Bay Estate, was made of bamboo poles and matting. It occupied an area of land of 10,854 square feet, the monthly rent for which @ Rs. 3½ per 500 square feet amounted to Rs. 75-15-8. This camp was dismantled on the 30th September 1904 as the land was required by the Port Trust for the new dock. A new camp was construeted of corrugated iron sheets in the Fort Street and was opened on the 1st October 1904. The ground taken up by the new camp measures 4,900 square feet and the monthly rent @ Rs. 7 per 500 square feet amounts to Rs. 68-9-7. Owing to the present policy of Government only a few persons out of the total number of rejections at the outward and inward inspections were detained in the camp. They were kept under observation until their temperature fell to normal or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they suffered were not due to plague. Among the passengers and crew who were sent to the camp from the outward inspection 33 developed plague and were transferred to the Modikhana and Maratha Plague Hospitals for treatment. The sheds and rooms in the old and new camps in which the plague cases developed were thoroughly disinfected with perchloride of mercury and were kept unoccupied for some days. One hospital assistant and one ayah were detailed to look after the inmates of the camp. The sweeping of the camp was done under arrangements made with the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The limewashing of the sheds, floors, &c., and the general repairs to the old camp were carried out by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

VI.—Disinfection of Ships and Infected Cargo.

16. During the year 54 vessels of all sorts were disinfected under the personal supervision of the Port Health Officer or one of his Staff.

17. The vessels on which cases of cholera occurred had the drinking water on board discharged into the sea. The water tanks were thoroughly disinfected inside with potassium permanganate solution before they were re-filled with a fresh supply of drinking water.

VII.—General Health of the Shipping.

18. During the year 875 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the city. The Saint George's Hospital admitted 429 European patients of whom 17 died, 396 were discharged cured and 16 remained after 1st January 1905 under treatment. The Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital admitted 157 Native patients of whom 14 died and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 289 Natives of whom 23 died.

19. No deaths occurred from the effects of cleaning bilges of ships during the year. There were 242 accidents and 38 deaths due to accidents on board of ships which were lying in the harbour or docks.

VIII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Traffic.

20. In the latter part of the outward pilgrim season of 1903-1904, that is, from 1st to the 30th January 1904, the date on which the camps at Pir Pao for the abovementioned season were closed—eleven vessels left for Jeddah with 8,347 pilgrims after they had completed the segregation period of 10 days in the camps. During the pilgrim season of 1904-1905 the segregation camps were opened at the same place on the 20th October 1904. Between that date and the 31st December 1904, the date of the year on which this report ends, ten vessels sailed for Jeddah with 8,335 pilgrims after disinfection and the completion of the reduced period of segregation in the camps, *viz*, 5 days. Thus the total number of pilgrims who left for Jeddah during the year under report is 16,682.

21. The names of the ships, the number of pilgrims carried by them and the dates on which they left Bombay for Jeddah are mentioned below :—

Name of Vessel.	Number of Pilgrims sailed.		Date of Departure.
1. S.S. "Naderi"	567		7th January 1904.
2. S.S. "Ahmadi"	741		9th do.
3. S.S. "Mozaffari"	522		9th do.
4. S.S. "Valetta"	1,031		16th do.
5. S.S. "Gulf of Trinidad" ...	861		17th do.
6. S.S. "Nawab"	562		23rd do.
7. S.S. "Ashruf"	1,134		24th do.
8. S.S. "Hooseinee"	451		25th do.
9. S.S. "Shahnoor"	1,108		30th do.
10. S.S. "Ranee"	835		30th do.
11. S.S. "Akbar"	538		30th do.
The number of pilgrims who were segregated for 10 days in the Pir Pao Camps	...	8,347	
12. S.S. "Monsoorie"	829		25th October 1904.
13. S.S. "Alavia"	1,134		1st November 1904.
14. S.S. "Shahnoor"	1,052		10th do.
15. S.S. "Mahommadi"	704		21st do.
16. S.S. "Naderi"	553		29th do.
17. S.S. "Akbar"	535		29th do.
18. S.S. "Monsoorie"	834		9th December 1904.
19. S.S. "Shahnoor"	1,095		21st do.
20. S.S. "Islami"	849		26th do.
21. S.S. "Ahmadi"	750		27th do.
The number of pilgrims who were segregated for 5 days in the Pir Pao Camps		8,335	
Total number of pilgrims left for Jeddah during the year 1904 ...	...	16,682	

22. Before the admission of the pilgrims into the camps they were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected. They were again inspected on the day of embarkation.

23. At present each outward pilgrim season commences about October and ends in January of the next year, so that this report covers part of 2 pilgrim seasons.

24. During segregation 14 pilgrims died in the camp hospital. The property of the deceased was handed over to the Protector of Pilgrims or to their relatives who were undergoing segregation at the time.

25. A special report for the pilgrim traffic for 1904-1905 is now before Government. It is therefore unnecessary to reproduce in this report all the matters connected with the traffic.

26. The improvements in this season's arrangements as compared with previous ones were :—

(*a*) A pier near the camp was extended so that light Native craft could come alongside at any state of the tide.

(*b*) A light rail was laid down from the camp pier to the camps to faciliate the conveyance of heavy baggage to and from the camps.

(*c*) The conveyance of the pilgrims and their baggage from Bombay to the camps and from the camps to the ships was carried out under the supervision of men with nautical experience.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Traffic.

27. A statement (No. 3) furnishing details as to the number of vessels which brought to Bombay 14,794 pilgrims from Mecca *vid* Aden and other routes, &c., during the year 1904 is appended to this report.

28. Ten pilgrim-ships had during their return voyage to, and on arrival at, Bombay 2 cases of measles and 24 cases of small-pox.

29. Vaccination was offered to the pilgrims among whom the cases of small-pox had occurred but they declined to be vaccinated. The Vaccinating Staff detailed for that purpose had therefore to return from the Disinfection Shed, where the pilgrims were landed for the disinfection of their clothing and bedding, without having done any work.

30. The effects of 6,678 pilgrims among whom small-pox appeared were disinfected after which they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their homes.

31. During the year the returning pilgrims with the exception of those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph were landed immediately on arrival in Bombay as they were found to be free from infectious diseases and were taken charge of by the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch direct to their homes by rail.

IX.—Emigration Traffic.

32. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the city of Bombay the emigration traffic has been suspended since the year 1897.

X.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

33. The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bandars, basins and docks has been fairly satisfactory.

XI.—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in the City of Bombay.

34. During the year under report 219 deaths from cholera, 568 deaths from small-pox and 13,538 deaths from plague occurred in the city of Bombay. Plague raged as a virulent epidemic from January to May inclusive and it was at its height in March.

XII.—Establishment.

35. During the year the following extra staff was engaged to carry out the work of the Port Health Department:—

(*a*) Staff for Medical Duties—
- 1 Commissioned Medical Officer.
- 3 English Doctors.
- 1 Lady Doctor.
- 1 Lady Nurse.
- 2 Assistant Surgeons.
- 4 Hospital Assistants.

(*b*) For the Observation Camp—
- 1 Hospital Assistant.
- 1 Ayah.

(*c*) For Disinfection work—
- 1 Engine Driver.
- 1 Fireman.
- 2 Coolies.

(*d*) Office—
- 3 Clerks.
- 1 Naik.
- 1 Peon.

(*e*) Port Health Launch—
- 1 Tindal.
- 2 Lascars.
- 1 Engine Driver.
- 1 Stoker.

(*f*) Police—
- 1 Inspector.
- 5 Sub-Inspectors.
- 35 Native Sepoys.

36. A reasonable reduction was made in the Medical and Police Staff during the monsoon season when the work of the Port was slack.

37. In addition to the establishment shewn in paragraph 35 the following resident staff was employed for the Pilgrim Camps at Pir Pao :—

1 Medical Officer.	1 Peon.
2 Hospital Assistants.	25 Bhisties.
1 Ward-boy.	25 Sweepers, and
2 Ayahs.	

a police guard which was furnished by the District Superintendent of Police, Thana Division.

38. Owing to the increase of work of the Port Health Office in connection with the Pilgrim Traffic a clerk and a peon were added to the regular office staff for about three months.

39. The services of three or four shroffs from the Paper Currency Department were also employed on fifteen occasions on which passage-money from the batches of pilgrims had to be collected and deposited in the Bank of Bombay.

40. All the Medical Officers and Subordinates attached to the Port Health Staff as well as those who worked in the Pilgrim Camps carried out with credit to themselves and satisfaction to me their respective duties and which duties were of a very responsible and onerous nature and were very much increased by the disinfection and inspection work in connection with the pilgrim traffic.

41. There was a change in the appointment of the Inspector of the Sanitary Police. Mr. G. R. Mayers, who held the post for 3 years, 1 month and 9 days and who, as Inspector in charge of the Sanitary Police Force always endeavoured to cope with the work, was in the month of November transferred on promotion to the City Police.

42. Major W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., who acted as Port Health Officer during the absence of the undersigned for over 7 months, has placed on record his high approbation of the manner in which Mr. Ramrao G. Kamalakar and the members of the Office Staff under him had performed their respective duties, and the undersigned is glad to endorse the commendation passed on Mr. Kamalakar and his assistants by Major Jennings.

43. The crew of the Port Health Launch and the Establishment sanctioned for the Disinfection Stoves and the Floating Barge worked hard throughout the year.

44. The undersigned handed over the duties of the Port Health Officer on the 21st of April to Major W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., and proceeded on leave for 7½ months. He returned from leave on the 7th December 1904 and joined his appointment on the forenoon of that date.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House, dated 31st March 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the Shipping of the Bombay Port and the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1904 :—

Vessels, including Country Craft.	Total Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected, including crew on Vessels.	Number of Native crew and 3rd class or deck passengers disinfected during the year.	Number of vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each						
							Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jigger.	Scarlatina.
Entered	*50,391	110	31,449	10,453	24	294	3	†3	25	2	...	17	3
Left	*41,175	15,014	719,591	82,892	...		33	...	19	...	19	...	1
In harbour during the year	*1,165	30	.....	.....	30		22	7	3	7	2	...	...
Total for 1904 ...	92,731	15,154	751,039	93,345	54	294	58	10	47	9	21	17	4
Total for 1903 ...	69,892	14,597	719,322	96,188	55	453	77	2	238	19	81	7	1

* These figures are supplied by the Customs Department and the Port Officer, Bombay. †Cases removed at Karachi.

TABLE No. 2.

The following table includes all Steamers, Square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay during the year 1904 :—

Months.	Number of Persons who were attacked with Plague at Bandars and in the Docks.		Total number of cases of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.											
			Total Number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Plague.		Scarlatina.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1903.															
January ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...
February ...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
March ...	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
April ...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
July ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
August ...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
October ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1904 ...			30	7	6	3	...	7	...	2	...	20	19	...	...
Total for 1903 ...			32	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	20	18	1	...

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Pilgrims who returned from Mecca *vid* Aden by Vessels during the year 1904 :—

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Crew.	Number of Pilgrims.	From what route the Pilgrims arrived.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Chief cause of death.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on board.
S. S. "Naderi"	5th January 1904 ...	73	5	Jeddah	1	Heart disease.	2 measles.
S. S. "Akbar"	25th March 1904 ...	83	360	Do.	1	Dysentery.	.....
S. S. "Munsoori"	29th do. ...	73	645	Do.	10	Old age and general debility.	5 small-pox
S. S. "Shahnoor"	31st do. ...	113	1,082	Do.	.....	.....	8 do.
S. S. "Gulf of Trinidad"	31st do. ...	84	229	Do.	.....	.....	1 do.
S. S. "Nawab"	1st April 1904 ...	78	2	Do. *vid* Karachi	6	3 dysentery, 1 general debility and 1 fracture of the skull.	.....
S. S. "Ashruf"	3rd do. ...	97	1,149	Jeddah	.....	.....	2 small-pox, of whom 1 died.
S. S. "Rance"	3rd do. ...	103	831	Do.	.....	.....	3 do.
S. S. "Valetta"	8th do. ...	97	985	Do.	.....	.....	2 do.
S. S. "Hooseinee"	9th do. ...	71	413	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Naseri"	14th do. ...	68	425	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Naderi"	17th do. ...	74	544	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Mozaffari"	25th do. ...	83	164	Do.	7	.....	.....
S. S. "Ahmadi"	1st May 1904 ...	86	741	Do.	3	Old age and general debility.	.....
S. S. "Shahnoor"	10th do. ...	110	1,017	Do.	5	Do. ...	.....
S. S. "Haidari"	10th do. ...	81	516	Do.	2	Do. ...	.....
S. S. "Afghan"	10th do. ...	79	425	Do.	2	Do. ...	.....
S. S. "Alavia"	14th do. ...	116	1,068	Do.	2	Do. ...	1 case small-pox landed at Aden.
S. S. "Akbar"	16th do. ...	97	533	Do.	3	Do. ...	.....
S. S. "Gulf of Trinidad"	17th do. ...	81	839	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Naseri"	22nd do. ...	74	419	Do.	4	General debility.	.....
S. S. "Mozaffari"	1st June 1904 ...	84	501	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Ashruf"	4th do. ...	100	1,044	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Munsoori"	10th do. ...	76	627	Do.	8	General debility.	1 small-pox
S. S. "Hooseinee"	28th do. ...	67	72	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Haidari"	28th do. ...	75	101	Do.	.....	.....	.....
S. S. "Gulf of Trinidad"	23rd September 1904 ...	74	57	Do.	2	General debility.	1 small-pox.
	Total for 1904 ...	2,397	11,794	.....	55	.....	2 cases of measles. 24 cases of small-pox.

APPENDIX III.

The following table shows when the drainage and water-works were completed and the average annual death-rate since the completion and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction and the ratio for rural circles and districts, and the number of deaths from plague with their ratios :—

Name of District.	Taluka.	Town.	Date of completion of work of		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Ratio of Rural Circle, excluding the towns for the year 1904.	Ratio for districts, excluding the towns for the year 1904	Number of deaths from plague during the year 1904.	
			Drainage.	Water-supply.					Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	Bombay ...	1879*a*	1892*b*	55·27	Not available.	...	...	13,504	17·76
Khandesh ...	Dhulia ...	Dhulia ...	...	1896	54·71	32·50	48·50	46·06	37	1·50
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	1897	69·87	55·65	41·02	49·59	1,077	30·10
Surat ...	Olpad ...	Surat ...	...	1898	57·25	39·77	56·16	41·75	3,544	29·74
Ahmedabad ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedabad ...	1893*c*	1891	61·64	45·21	32·17	36·82	829	4·58
Karachi ...	Karachi ...	Karachi ...	1895	1894	62·49	35·15	15·13	13·81	3,044	26·96
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1895	30·60	28·70	21·61	15·91	1	·03
Thana ...	Salsette ...	Bandra ...	...	1896	43·63	23·01	30·93	29·88	291	13·18
Kolaba ...	Panvel ...	Panvel ...	...	1895	42·29	19·50	40·36	39·81	135	13·29
Dharwar ...	Hubli ...	Hubli ...	...	1894	43·87	25·70	37·83	49·58	423	7·03
Ahmedabad ...	Viramgam ...	Viramgam ...	1893*d*	...	63·45	69·26	46·44	36·82	743	39·20

a. Drainage works commenced in 1879 though still in progress.

b. Thana water-works completed in 1892. Besides this there are the Vehar and Tulsi water works.

c. Drainage system partially introduced.

d. In 1893 the gradient of the channel round the town was improved to carry away the sullage water that used to accumulate and stagnate round the town.

APPENDIX IV.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during 1904.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	38,512	36,409	74,921	26·99	25·52	52·51	105·77	6·62	..	21·91	20·69	42·60
2	Násik	412,647	402,702	815,349	21,027	20,093	41,120	25·79	24·64	50·43	104·65	..	3·00	20·04	18·95	38·99
3	Thána	421,931	388,901	810,832	15,216	14,586	29,802	18·76	17·99	36·75	104·32	6·16	..	15·43	14·56	29·99
4	City of Bombay ..	469,240	291,235	760,475	9,849	9,417	19,266	12·95	12·38	25·33	104·59	..	30·30	9·37	8·59	17·96
5	Kolába	304,412	301,095	605,507	10,333	9,710	20,043	17·06	16·04	33·10	106·42	..	6·55	16·61	15·83	32·44
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	417,038	419,779	836,817	19,578	18,763	38,341	23·40	22·42	45·82	104·34	..	5·02	19·61	18·91	38·72
7	Poona	498,248	490,854	989,102	19,296	17,958	37,254	19·51	18·15	37·66	107·45	..	6·84	16·06	15·12	31·18
8	Sholápur	362,569	358,018	720,587	14,356	13,909	28,265	19·93	19·29	39·22	103 21	..	11·38	17·10	16·20	33·30
9	Sátára	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	21,002	19,213	40,215	18·33	16·76	35·09	109·31	..	14·93	15·57	14·61	30·18
10	Ratnágiri	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	18,114	17,509	35,623	15·51	14·99	30·50	103·46	4·86	..	15·01	14·10	29·11
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	501,087	491,175	992,262	17,148	16,361	33,509	17·28	16·49	33·77	104·81	..	14·40	15·92	15·22	31·14
12	Dhárwár	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	16,922	16,526	33,448	15·20	14·86	30·06	102·39	..	18 48	16·77	16·14	32·91
13	Bijápur	367,997	367,403	736,400	14,282	13,629	27,911	19·42	18·53	37·95	104·79	..	32·86	17·30	16·88	34·18
14	Kánara	236,003	218,414	454,417	7,109	6,503	13,612	15·64	14·31	29·95	109·32	..	·86	15·73	14·85	30·58
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	317,709	319,173	636,882	12,173	11,605	23,778	19·12	18·22	37·34	104·89	..	14·20	17·22	16·28	33·50
16	Broach	148,504	143,225	291,729	6,643	6,276	12,919	22·77	21·51	44·28	105·85	·79	..	17·52	16·80	34·32
17	Kaira	375,599	340,654	716,253	15,099	13,678	28,777	21·06	19·10	40·18	110·39	..	20·04	16·36	14·61	30·97
18	Panch Mahális ..	132,035	128,968	261,003	6,660	6,165	12,825	25·52	23·62	49·14	108·03	19·50	..	16·68	15·70	32·38
19	Ahmedabad	407,626	387,718	795,344	13,646	12,491	26,137	17·16	15·70	32·86	109·25	..	8·33	13·99	12·82	26·81
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	246,241	196,509	442,750	5,928	5,200	11,128	13 39	11·74	25·13	114·	·30	..	12·47	10·62	23·09
21	Hyderabad	543,951	444,524	988,475	10,464	7,799	18,263	10·59	7·89	18·48	134·17	2·50	..	10·95	8·40	19·35
22	Thar and Párkar ..	202,707	161,162	363,869	4,209	3,300	7,509	11·57	9·07	20·64	127·27	2·51	..	7·96	5·99	13·95
23	Lárkhána	354,103	301,980	656,083	8,432	6,791	15,223	12·85	10·35	23·20	124·16	6 68	..	14·94	12·39	27·33
24	Sukkur	281,592	241,327	522,919	7,507	6,275	13,782	14·36	12·00	26·36	119·63	7·93	..	15·86	12·47	27·63
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	129,838	102,147	231,985	2,810	2,113	4,923	12·11	9·11	21·22	132·99	9·05	..	14·53	11·30	25·83
	Total for the Presidency ..	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	336,315	312,279	648,594	18·20	16·89	35·09	107·70	..	6·29	15·99	14·79	30·78

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1904.*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census of 1901).			Births.		Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Deaths of males to every 100 Deaths of females.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Western Registration District.											
1	Khándesh	10,041	138	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	74,921	52·51	33,411	32,063	65,477	104·19
2	Násik...	5,850	139	412,647	402,702	815,349	41,120	50·43	22,355	21,214	43,569	105·38
3	Thána...	3,573	227	421,931	388,901	810,832	29,802	36·75	12,198	11,809	24,007	110·07
4	City of Bombay ...	22	34,567	469,240	291,235	760,475	19,266	25·33	24,238	18,070	42,308	134·13
5	Kolába	2,131	254	304,412	301,095	605,507	20,043	33·10	12,245	11,762	24,007	104·11
	Central Registration District.											
6	Ahmednagar...	6,585	127	417,038	419,779	836,817	38,341	45·82	21,126	21,412	42,538	98·66
7	Poona...	5,349	185	498,248	490,854	989,102	37,254	37·66	22,298	21,720	44,018	102·66
8	Sholápur	4,541	159	362,569	358,018	720,587	28,265	39 22	18,361	18,462	36,823	99·43
9	Sátára...	4,825	238	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	40,215	35·09	28,353	28,975	57,328	97·85
10	Ratnágiri	3,998	292	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	35,623	30·50	14,823	15,119	29,942	98·04
	Southern Registration District.											
11	Belgaum	4,649	213	501,087	491,175	992,262	33,509	33·77	24,350	23,449	47,799	103·84
12	Dhárwár	4,602	242	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	33,418	30·06	27,203	26,799	54,002	101·50
13	Bijápur	5,669	129	367,997	367,403	735,400	27,911	37·95	26,252	25,822	52,074	101·67
14	Kánara	3,945	115	236,003	218,414	454,417	13,612	29·95	7,452	6,551	14,003	113·75
	Gujarát Registration District.											
15	Surat	1,653	385	317,709	319,173	636,882	23,778	37·34	16,286	16,536	32,822	98·49
16	Broach	1,467	190	148,504	143,225	291,729	12,919	44·28	6,220	6,468	12,688	96·17
17	Kaira	1,595	419	375,599	340,654	716,253	28,777	40·18	20,770	22,361	43,131	92·88
18	Panch Mahális	1,606	162	132,035	128,968	261,003	12,825	49·14	3,834	3,902	7,736	98·26
19	Ahmedabad	3,816	208	407,626	387,718	795,344	26,137	32·86	16,743	16,411	33,154	102·02
	Sind Registration District.											
20	Karáchi	11,971	37	246,241	196,509	442,750	11,128	25·13	6,085	4,912	10,997	123·86
21	Hyderabad	8,291	119	543,951	444,524	988,475	18,263	18·48	8,654	7,142	15,796	121·17
22	Thar and Párkar	13,690	27	202,707	161,102	363,809	7,509	20·64	3,765	2,831	6,596	132·99
23	Lárkhána	4,762	138	354,103	301,980	656,083	15,223	23·20	5,751	5,085	10,839	113·16
24	Sukkur	5,731	91	291,592	241,327	532,919	13,782	26·36	4,957	4,679	9,636	105·94
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,621	81	129,838	102,147	231,985	4,923	21·22	1,447	1,377	2,824	105·08
	Total for the Presidency...	122,984	150	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	648,594	35·09	389,960	374,954	764,914	104·01

1	2	9										10		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population from							All causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	1·30	·92	10·98	13·64	·9·94	3·42	·26	5·42	48·30	45·47	45·89	52·40	49·57	51·01
2	Násik	·62	·87	18·94	13·53	7·31	3·19	·28	8·69	54·17	52·68	53·13	50·77	47·45	49·14
3	Thána...	·42	·42	1·53	17·78	1·62	1·20	·55	7·07	30·81	30·36	30·50	40·36	38·48	39·34
4	City of Bombay	·29	·74	17·76	3·14	3·60	9·62	·71	19·77	51·65	62·05	55·63	69·88	83·15	74·84
5	Kolába	1·96	·24	2·24	20·51	3·31	1·17	·34	9·88	40·23	39·06	39·65	35·31	32·84	34·12
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	·80	·38	14·31	13·01	6·09	4·78	·24	11·23	50·65	51·01	50·83	44·65	42·25	43·43
7	Poona...	3·14	·30	8·97	13·94	5·33	3·55	·24	9·03	44·75	41·25	44·50	43·09	41·02	42·07
8	Sholápur	3·92	·13	15·85	13·32	5·84	2·14	·36	9·54	50·64	51·57	51·10	44·02	42·25	43·15
9	Sátára	·71	·05	24·98	10·84	4·70	·88	·27	7·58	49·85	50·19	50·02	43·56	43·96	43·76
10	Ratnágiri	·03	·04	·48	11·63	3·43	2·88	·31	6·84	27·07	24·37	25·64	25·35	22·08	23·61
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	·60	·00	22·87	7·13	3·14	2·56	·41	11·46	48·59	47·74	48·17	57·74	57 85	57·79
12	Dhárwár	·21	·01	20·45	9·75	1·65	2·58	·32	13·57	48·53	48·54	48·54	55·50	55·05	55 28
13	Bijápur	·98	·12	38·46	11·16	4·43	3·45	·34	11·26	71·34	70·23	70·81	32·85	31·65	32·24
14	Kánara	·07	·01	·48	14·71	1·62	·07	·36	12·59	31·58	29·09	30·82	33·42	32·44	32·95
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	...	·03	13·91	20·18	·74	11·79	·33	4·56	51·26	51·81	51·54	49·33	47·85	48·58
16	Broach	.00	·00	7·62	21·85	·61	6·64	·42	6·35	41·88	45·16	43·49	71·16	71·49	71·31
17	Kaira	...	...	26·82	12·71	1·06	9·66	·45	9·52	55·80	65·64	60·22	69·45	70·42	69·93
18	Panch Mahális	...	·07	19·17	14·48	·24	·57	·55	3 56	29·04	30·26	29·64	82·62	74·91	78·90
19	Ahmedabad	·00	·09	5·87	26·70	·39	4·19	·28	4·17	41·07	42·33	41·69	74·91	69·61	70·79
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	·01	·18	7·26	10·51	·31	1·43	·34	4·50	24·71	25·00	24·84	33·88	33·10	33·57
21	Hyderabad	...	·13	·50	13·19	·31	·62	·26	·97	15·91	16·07	15 98	21·55	20·97	21·27
22	Thar and Párkar	...	·10	·00	17·26	·06	·08	·33	·20	18·58	17·56	18·13	29·00	27·51	28·11
23	Lárkhána	...	·02	·00	15·43	·05	·04	·54	·64	16·26	16·84	16·52	23·69	25·08	24·33
24	Sukkur	...	·00	·01	16·15	·15	·25	·33	1·53	17·60	19·39	18·43	19·74	20·89	20·27
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	·01	11·43	·03	·00	·23	·46	11·14	13·43	12·17	17·05	18 36	17·61
	Total for the Presidency...	·71	·23	12·12	13·69	3·33	3 22	·31	7·83	40·92	41·88	41·39	44·59	45·82	45·23

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the months of the year 1904.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	5,307	7,621	8,384	5,284	3,765	3,229	4,014	7,038	5,064	5,228	5,023	5,440	65,477	1
2	Násik	3,416	3,247	4,220	2,911	2,352	1,907	2,323	4,470	5,016	5,479	4,684	3,544	43,569	2
3	Thána	2,418	2,090	2,359	2,016	1,807	1,682	1,723	2,362	1,924	1,780	2,231	2,425	24,807	3
4	City of Bombay	3,306	4,808	6,657	5,453	3,204	2,207	2,413	2,881	2,711	2,746	2,730	3,198	42,308	4
5	Kolába	1,850	1,892	2,019	1,634	1,488	1,765	2,065	3,152	2,683	1,876	1,647	1,936	24,007	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	4,466	3,925	3,996	2,668	2,230	1,961	2,864	4,337	4,241	4,840	3,766	3,235	42,538	6
7	Poona	3,179	2,682	2,736	2,415	2,020	2,087	2,909	6,095	4,875	5,366	5,159	4,595	44,018	7
8	Sholápur	5,201	4,172	2,944	1,766	1,376	1,405	3,230	4,820	3,107	3,076	3,145	2,681	36,823	8
9	Sátára	3,437	2,635	2,555	2,142	2,110	1,801	2,776	5,298	7,219	11,390	9,239	6,726	57,328	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,319	2,312	2,632	2,380	2,399	2,406	2,977	3,149	2,435	2,193	2,275	2,415	29,942	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	4,352	3,769	3,230	2,357	2,052	2,080	3,235	4,795	5,985	6,816	5,111	4,046	47,799	11
12	Dhárwár	6,212	4,629	3,952	2,715	2,325	2,383	3,413	4,592	5,652	7,412	6,239	4,748	54,002	12
13	Bijápur	4,596	4,493	3,243	2,020	1,397	1,545	2,873	5,486	6,294	8,428	6,770	4,639	52,074	13
14	Kánara	1,583	1,517	1,479	1,028	959	959	1,089	1,051	1,040	969	1,091	1,238	14,003	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	2,189	2,178	3,055	2,576	2,055	1,846	2,414	3,833	4,900	3,587	2,103	2,086	32,822	15
16	Broach	1,513	1,398	1,560	1,399	928	740	659	876	928	844	927	917	12,685	16
17	Kaira	3,856	5,759	6,624	5,619	2,431	1,627	1,728	2,422	2,902	2,730	2,219	2,195	43,131	17
18	Panch Mahális	928	989	874	609	430	338	378	528	768	835	546	543	7,736	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,266	3,513	4,199	3,590	2,170	1,491	1,452	2,476	3,014	2,690	2,409	2,894	33,154	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,114	1,250	1,779	1,766	984	478	418	406	470	618	662	1,052	10,997	20
21	Hyderabad	2,370	1,850	1,872	1,509	1,052	885	877	848	851	1,024	1,231	1,447	15,706	21
22	Thar and Párkár	989	998	987	609	426	369	279	272	254	346	411	837	6,596	22
23	Lárkhána	1,528	886	972	778	816	738	642	671	701	1,026	1,130	951	10,839	23
24	Sukkur	1,083	753	756	727	781	595	541	573	677	1,061	1,173	947	9,636	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	288	221	237	188	204	169	178	150	173	347	373	291	2,824	25
	Total for the Presidency.	70,844	69,738	75,011	57,189	41,790	36,663	47,200	72,610	73,914	82,700	73,299	64,926	764,914	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month...	3·83	3·77	4·06	3·10	2·26	1·99	2·55	3·93	4·00	4·48	3·91	3·51	41·39	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	8,219	7,246	6,084	5,973	2,087	2,144	1,658	2,029	1,303	1,536	3,041	3,412	3,062	2,815	2,536	1,960	2,068	1,660	3,150	3,261	1
2	Násik	4,817	4,059	2,815	2,966	1,722	1,902	1,577	1,674	1,000	1,265	2,500	2,527	2,612	2,176	2,011	1,472	1,437	1,187	1,798	1,976	2
3	Thána	2,893	2,471	2,104	2,156	754	746	484	430	437	450	1,223	1,338	1,413	1,158	1,311	864	1,080	802	1,274	1,396	3
4	City of Bombay	4,763	3,152	1,660	1,649	956	1,019	1,426	1,213	2,314	1,765	5,339	3,163	3,083	1,647	1,933	985	1,430	1,032	1,381	1,425	4
5	Kolába	2,035	1,751	1,912	2,005	676	708	391	336	479	559	1,262	1,484	1,313	1,121	1,399	951	1,630	1,335	1,148	1,132	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	5,096	4,082	2,866	2,824	1,284	1,516	1,141	1,423	974	1,273	1,923	2,389	2,138	2,294	1,712	1,574	1,558	1,385	2,431	2,699	6
7	Poona	4,565	3,970	3,346	3,196	1,593	1,715	1,212	1,318	1,091	1,361	2,072	2,381	2,182	2,064	1,798	1,500	1,632	1,364	2,802	2,961	7
8	Sholápur	3,194	2,660	2,212	2,269	1,412	1,535	1,303	1,397	1,077	1,247	1,952	2,080	1,954	1,935	1,709	1,496	1,182	1,406	2,036	2,574	8
9	Sátára	3,593	2,955	3,236	3,332	2,697	2,930	2,324	2,370	1,699	2,248	3,406	4,014	3,054	3,155	2,945	2,336	2,586	2,284	3,113	3,251	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,279	1,942	1,836	1,882	691	740	375	397	414	413	1,076	1,490	1,264	1,408	1,313	1,081	1,566	1,148	3,954	4,618	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,433	2,017	2,225	2,267	2,386	2,627	2,556	2,340	1,225	1,182	2,841	3,118	3,262	2,879	2,630	2,117	2,097	1,718	2,635	3,154	11
12	Dhárwár	2,964	2,528	3,032	3,113	2,478	2,798	2,595	2,776	1,390	1,386	3,095	3,306	3,256	3,100	2,974	2,405	2,530	2,081	2,889	3,312	12
13	Bijápur	2,204	1,766	2,502	2,425	2,398	2,760	2,749	2,995	1,442	1,386	2,853	2,916	3,538	3,169	3,145	2,655	2,583	2,164	2,838	3,586	13
14	Kánara	1,482	1,271	651	690	305	281	214	210	201	260	722	882	1,009	732	962	599	931	655	975	969	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,354	1,997	1,862	1,834	1,087	1,249	1,197	1,311	994	935	1,903	2,136	1,852	2,010	1,605	1,462	1,353	1,203	2,092	2,330	15
16	Broach	1,559	1,402	893	863	254	311	324	318	245	264	643	819	775	839	604	614	469	458	449	580	16
17	Kaira	3,141	3,036	2,561	2,174	1,074	1,104	1,476	1,638	1,379	1,262	2,960	3,264	2,897	3,254	2,288	2,678	1,723	1,953	1,271	1,948	17
18	Panch Mahális	778	675	428	416	269	305	257	305	217	270	538	579	495	539	351	308	299	215	201	230	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,197	2,888	2,224	1,883	588	618	731	844	843	729	2,336	2,130	2,212	2,197	1,930	1,833	1,468	1,595	1,215	1,694	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,280	1,073	491	460	313	326	339	336	337	300	923	759	759	553	615	391	391	260	637	454	20
21	Hyderabad	1,504	1,337	715	671	424	424	334	293	432	426	983	1,059	1,192	909	1,214	812	773	428	1,133	785	21
22	Thar and Párkar	510	490	238	198	181	141	153	109	171	145	518	436	588	353	532	315	390	250	484	364	22
23	Lárkhána	1,114	958	542	530	318	307	215	130	201	234	496	696	701	920	730	543	550	349	887	712	23
24	Sukkur	1,437	1,336	690	692	232	212	109	114	156	213	335	500	421	363	503	402	388	264	650	593	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	405	377	202	223	95	66	47	34	43	49	90	174	123	139	144	109	103	62	195	151	25
	Total for the Presidency.	67,813	58,363	47,361	46,591	26,279	28,482	25,387	26,339	20,063	21,151	44,993	47,059	45,206	41,448	38,659	31,692	32,517	27,426	41,712	46,492	
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	326·64	288·69	51·42	49·54	19·54	22·14	20·55	26·30	25·72	30·35	27·14	29·14	30·41	31·22	39·83	34·92	57·05	50·48	109·33	104·51	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES

1	2.	3						
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.						
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.							
1	Khándesh	119,179	1,282,109	12,298	821	662	11,736	1,426,805
2	Násik	43,856	761,471	7,643	1,780	467	132	815,349
3	Thána	36,257	724,418	2,484	42,106	5,238	329	810,832
4	City of Bombay	155,747	508,608	14,248	29,645	46,231	5,996	760,475
5	Kolába	29,339	570,661	1,706	1,202	311	2,288	605,507
	Central Registration District.							
6	Ahmednagar	43,761	756,527	16,254	19,986	202	87	836,817
7	Poóna	45,790	920,885	10,703	8,256	2,342	1,126	989,102
8	Sholápur	54,510	655,691	8,453	1,555	360	18	720,587
9	Sátára	40,888	1,085,398	18,483	975	230	56	1,146,030
10	Ratnágiri	82,825	1,077,745	2,328	4,929	29	19	1,167,875
	Southern Registration District.							
11	Belgaum	78,389	856,560	51,836	5,366	106	5	992,262
12	Dhárwár	141,528	954,431	12,336	4,046	153	118	1,112,612
13	Bijápur	84,416	646,768	3,321	866	29	...	735,400
14	Kánara	29,302	407,420	1,542	16,126	16	11	454,417
	Gujarát Registration District.							
15	Surat	54,191	551,027	11,785	957	12,516	6,406	636,882
16	Broach	63,408	195,922	3,254	685	3,127	25,333	291,729
17	Kaira	68,187	614,146	8,469	25,131	209	111	716,253
18	Panch Maháls	21,349	210,521	1,676	489	130	26,838	261,003
19	Ahmedabad	87,183	665,762	37,790	2,827	1,323	459	795,344
	Sind Registration District.							
20	Karáchi	344,516	93,083	126	2,650	1,841	534	442,750
21	Hyderabad	744,632	242,692	119	192	89	751	988,475
22	Thar and Párkar	211,309	151,726	657	5	4	168	363,869
23	Lárkhána	557,651	97,687	...	115	2	628	656,083
24	Sukkur	379,189	143,299	...	24	64	343	522,919
25	Upper Sind Frontier	209,192	22,765	19	2	...	7	231,985
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,726,594	14,197,322	227,530	170,736	75,681	83,499	18,481,362

'Hindus' include Hindus of all castes. 'Other classes'

in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1904.*

4							5						
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.	Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
4,888	60,556	15	10	5	3	65,477	41·01	47·23	1·22	12·18	7·55	·26	45·89
3,818	39,700	...	45	2	4	43,569	87·06	52·14	...	25·28	4·28	30·30	53·43
1,170	22,490	16	1,041	70	20	24,807	32·27	31·05	6·44	24·72	13·36	60·79	30·59
9,212	28,341	1,885	1,390	1,281	199	42,308	59·15	55·72	132·29	46·89	27·71	33·19	55·63
974	22,937	4	19	...	73	24,007	33·16	40·19	2·34	15·81	...	31·91	39·65
2,320	39,889	101	100	6	122	42,538	53·02	52·73	6·21	5·00	29·70	1,402·30	50·83
2,239	40,356	262	161	47	953	44,018	48·89	43·82	24·48	19·50	20·07	846·36	44·50
2,507	34,099	187	23	4	3	36,823	45·98	51·96	22·12	14·79	11·11	166·66	51·10
1,898	54,880	418	7	...	125	57,328	46·42	50·56	22·62	7·18	...	2,232·14	50·02
2,420	27,423	30	63	...	6	29,942	29·22	25·45	12·89	12·78	...	315·79	25·64
4,152	40,507	2,972	160	1	7	47,799	52·97	47·29	57·33	29·82	9·43	1,400·00	48·17
6,118	47,218	592	73	1	...	54,002	43·23	49·47	47·99	18·04	6·54	...	48·54
5,636	46,278	129	29	1	1	52,074	66·76	71·55	38·84	33·49	34·48	...	70·81
629	12,932	65	372	...	5	14,003	21·47	31·74	42·15	23·07	...	454·54	30·82
2,738	27,716	383	29	338	1,618	32,822	50·52	50·30	32·50	30·30	27·01	252·58	51·54
2,322	9,198	80	1	84	1,003	12,688	36·62	46·95	24·59	1·46	26·86	39·59	43·49
4,348	38,356	237	190	...	...	43,131	63·77	62·45	27·98	7·56	...	...	60·22
1,485	5,132	71	10	...	1,038	7,736	69·56	24·38	42·36	20·45	...	38·68	29·64
3,379	28,738	966	43	25	3	33,154	38·76	43·17	25·56	15·21	18·90	6·54	41·69
6,749	4,119	1	76	39	13	10,997	19·59	44·25	7·94	28·68	21·18	24·34	24·84
10,848	4,913	10	1	3	21	15,796	14·57	20·24	84·03	5·21	33·71	27·96	15·98
3,576	2,996	24	...	...	...	6,596	16·92	19·75	36·53	...	...	...	18·13
8,998	1,840	...	...	1	...	10,839	16·14	18·84	...	...	500·00	...	16·52
6,067	3,549	...	3	1	16	9,636	16·00	24·77	...	125·00	15·62	46·65	18·43
2,363	460	...	1	...	...	2,824	11·30	20·21	...	500·00	...	...	12·17
100,854	644,623	3,847	3,847	1,909	5,233	764,914	27·06	45·40	37·13	22·53	25·22	62·67	41·39

include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident
									Male.	Female.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	Western Registration District.										
1	Khándesh	1,360,369	1,690	1,120	14,785	18,981	13,735	4,588	12	10	226
2	Násik	771,184	432	596	12,727	10,579	5,687	2,437	4	6	154
3	Thána	784,673	320	314	910	14,202	1,233	932	25	23	262
4	Kolába	581,621	1,142	137	1,154	12,301	1,911	659	4	4	144
	Central Registration District.										
5	Ahmednagar ...	781,862	641	253	10,854	10,429	4,865	3,113	2	1	152
6	Poona	821,538	2,585	83	3,654	12,974	4,548	2,664	7	1	181
7	Sholápur	589,042	1,875	43	8,538	8,517	3,300	1,097	4	5	164
8	Sátára	1,095,049	778	56	26,037	12,281	5,137	964	7	11	228
9	Ratnágiri	1,132,815	31	52	351	13,259	3,891	3,266	1	3	186
	Southern Registration District.										
10	Belgaum	936,131	538	1	20,659	6,875	2,932	2,398	18	39	272
11	Dhárwár	976,302	198	5	20,312	10,423	1,611	2,365	13	23	227
12	Bijápur	706,674	710	16	27,550	8,136	3,211	2,465	21	39	168
13	Kánara	426,825	32	2	217	6,480	697	405	7	3	126
	Gujarát Registration District.										
14	Surat	504,854	...	17	5,116	9,803	260	4,085	6	13	115
15	Broach	238,686	...	...	1,914	6,072	120	1,157	4	9	63
16	Kaira	646,099	...	...	16,838	8,455	649	6,144	10	16	187
17	Panch Maháls ...	226,115	...	3	1,020	3,463	46	116	1	2	68
18	Ahmedabad ...	571,357	3	1	2,985	15,648	117	933	2	14	94
	Sind Registration District.										
19	Karáchi	329,850	...	53	169	3,717	33	67	...	1	59
20	Hyderabad... ...	919,652	...	118	262	12,078	119	129	5	3	136
21	Thar and Párkar ...	358,970	...	36	1	6,124	21	29	2	4	44
22	Lárkhána	641,540	...	14	1	9,767	28	25	6	4	145
23	Sukkur	442,538	...	...	...	6,729	44	53	9	6	95
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	221,258	...	...	...	2,478	7	1	2	2	29
	Total of Districts ...	16,065,004	10,975	2,920	176,054	229,771	54,202	40,082	172	242	3,525
	B.—TOWNS.										
	Khándesh District.										
1	Dhulia	24,726	11	97	37	141	128	124	...	...	6
2	Nandurbár... ...	10,922	3	...	380	101	103	42	1	...	5
3	Chopda	18,612	139	...	355	57	124	60	...	...	3
4	Nasirabad	12,176	14	98	108	179	96	71	...	...	1

DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1904.*

	11	12	13										14
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
110	358	7,402	62,659	1·24	·82	10·87	13·95	10·09	3·37	·27	5·44	46·06	50·28	1
41	205	6,596	39,259	·56	·77	16·50	13·72	7·37	3·16	·27	8·55	50·90	46·99	2
117	427	5,375	23,703	·41	·40	1·16	18·10	1·57	1·18	·54	6·85	30·21	38·67	3
43	195	5,657	23,156	1·96	·24	1·98	21·15	3·29	1·15	·33	9·71	39·81	33·95	4
26	181	8,442	38,778	·82	·32	13·88	13·34	6·22	3·98	·23	10·80	49·59	42·26	5
28	217	7,175	33,900	3·15	·10	4·45	15·79	5·54	3·24	·26	8·73	41·26	37·27	6
29	202	5,697	29,269	3·18	·07	14·50	14·46	5·60	1·86	·34	9·67	49·68	39·88	7
50	296	8,075	53,624	·71	·05	24·69	11·21	4·88	·88	·27	7·37	50·06	43·41	8
164	354	7,719	28,923	·03	·05	·31	11·70	3·43	2·89	·31	6·81	25·53	23·41	9
41	370	10,692	44,465	·57	·01	22·07	7·34	3·13	2·56	·39	11·42	47·49	57·27	10
32	295	13,192	48,401	.20	·01	20·81	10·68	1·65	2·42	·30	13·51	49·58	55·12	11
13	241	8,627	50,956	1·01	·02	38·99	11·51	4·54	3·49	·34	12·21	72·11	31·95	12
19	155	5,410	13,398	·07	·00	·51	15·18	1·63	·95	·36	12·69	31·39	33·54	13
49	183	1,612	21,076	...	·04	10·13	19·42	·52	8·09	·36	3·19	41·75	47·35	14
23	99	1,210	10,572	...	...	8·02	25·44	·50	4·85	·41	5·07	44·29	68·13	15
79	292	6,005	38,383	...	...	26·06	13·09	1·01	9·51	·45	9·29	59·41	67·37	16
60	131	780	5,559	...	·01	4·51	15·32	·20	·51	·58	3·45	24·58	70·98	17
58	168	1,180	21,035	·01	·00	5·22	27·39	·21	1·63	·29	2·07	36·82	66·21	18
31	91	427	4,557	...	·16	·51	11·27	·10	·20	·28	1·29	13·81	21·13	19
104	248	483	13,437	...	·13	·29	13·13	·13	·14	·27	·52	14·61	19·32	20
70	120	98	6,429	...	·10	·00	17·06	·06	·08	·33	·27	17·91	26·70	21
63	218	314	10,367	...	·02	·00	15·22	·04	·04	·34	·49	16·16	24·28	22
29	139	75	7,040	...	...	...	15·21	·10	·12	·31	·17	15·91	18·08	23
20	53	24	2,563	...	...	...	11·20	·03	·00	·24	·11	11·58	16·49	24
1,299	5,238	112,267	631,509	·68	·18	10·96	14·30	3·37	2·50	·33	6·99	39·31	41·74	
...	6	143	687	·45	3·92	1·50	5·70	5·18	5·01	·24	5·78	27·78	72·70	1
...	6	42	677	·27	...	34·79	9·25	9·43	3·84	·55	3·84	61·98	116·20	2
...	3	81	819	7·47	...	19·07	3·06	6·66	3·22	·16	4·35	43·99	56·30	3
...	1	68	635	1·15	8·05	8·87	14·70	7·88	5·83	·08	5·58	52·15	38·45	4

FORM No.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Násik District.										
5	Násik	21,490	72	112	1,734	287	190	107	...	...	18
6	Yeola	16,559	...	...	805	151	70	30	...	...	2
7	Devláli Cantonment.	2,894	...	2	39	4	7	9	...	...	...
8	Málegaon do. ...	3,222	1	2	135	12	7	17	...	...	1
	Thána District.										
9	Thána	15,410	3	4	169	91	39	19	3	...	7
10	Kalyán	10,749	21	25	161	125	40	30	...	...	6
11	City of Bombay ...	760,475	219	562	13,504	2,392	2,741	7,315	59	29	449
	Kolába District.										
12	Panvel	10,152	1	7	135	26	49	36	...	1	3
13	Alibág	5,996	...	...	69	20	17	8	...	...	1
14	Mahád	7,738	46	...	...	71	25	6	...	...	3
	Ahmednagar District.										
15	Ahmednagar ...	35,784	32	63	1,077	384	161	830	1	...	16
16	Sangamner... ...	13,801	...	...	47	58	52	38	...	...	2
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	5,370	...	3	1	12	8	15	...	...	...
	Poona District.										
18	Poona	120,543	506	206	4,839	590	596	522	...	...	14
19	Junnar	9,675	...	...	...	88	21	22	...	...	...
20	Poona Cantonment .	26,549	7	4	375	91	81	196	2	...	2
21	Kirkee do. ...	10,797	7	2	9	40	27	113	...	...	...
	Sholápur District.										
22	Sholápur	74,898	84	8	1,890	592	557	312	4	6	17
23	Bársi	24,242	19	2	546	105	93	60	2	...	8
24	Pandharpur ...	32,405	850	39	445	382	260	73	...	1	14
	Sátára District.										
25	Sátára	25,493	33	1	1,101	43	155	20	...	...	9
26	Wái	13,989	...	...	1,114	72	64	20	...	...	...
27	Karád	11,499	2	...	377	33	29	9	...	...	3
	Ratnágiri District.										
28	Vengurla	19,018	1	...	1	144	31	64	...	...	3
29	Ratnágiri	16,042	...	...	215	174	80	30	...	...	3

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13										14
BIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		
Sanke-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
1	19	264	2,785	3·35	5·21	80·69	13·36	8·84	4·98	·88	12·28	129·59	100·98	5
...	2	125	1,183	...	...	48·61	9·12	4·23	1·81	·12	7·55	71·44	79·76	6
...	...	38	99	...	·69	13·48	1·38	2·42	3·11	...	13·13	34·21	25·95	7
1	2	67	243	·31	·62	41·90	3·72	2·17	5·28	·62	20·79	75·41	55·52	8
...	10	264	599	·19	·26	10·97	5·91	2·53	1·23	·65	17·13	38·87	59·26	9
...	6	97	505	1·95	2·33	14·98	11·63	3·72	2·79	·56	9·02	46·98	57·55	10
4	541	15,034	42,308	·29	·74	17·76	3·14	3·60	9·62	·71	19·77	55·63	74·84	11
2	6	143	403	·10	·68	13·29	2·56	4·82	3·55	·60	14·09	39·69	48·65	12
1	2	74	190	...	...	11·51	3·34	2·84	1·33	·33	12·34	31·69	31·12	13
...	3	107	258	5·94	...	...	9·17	3·23	·78	·39	13·83	33·34	30·60	14
...	17	743	3,307	·89	1·76	30·10	10·73	4·50	23·19	·48	20·76	92·41	74·45	15
...	2	199	396	...	...	3·41	4·20	3·77	2·75	·14	14·42	28·69	44·34	16
...	...	18	57	...	·56	·19	2·23	1·49	2·79	...	3·35	10·61	17·93	17
1	15	1,191	8,465	4·20	1·71	40·14	4·90	4·94	4·33	·12	9·88	70·22	78·42	18
...	...	76	207	...	...	...	9·10	2·17	2·27	...	7·85	21·39	37·27	19
1	5	397	1,156	·26	·15	14·13	3·43	3·05	7·38	·19	14·95	43·54	41·00	20
...	...	92	290	·65	·19	·83	3·70	2·50	10·47	...	8·52	26·86	31·53	21
3	30	627	4,100	1·12	·11	25·23	7·90	7·44	4·17	·40	8·37	54·74	62·01	22
2	12	299	1,136	·78	·08	22·52	4·33	3·84	2·48	·50	12·33	46·86	71·89	23
...	15	254	2,318	26·23	1·20	13·73	11·79	8·02	2·25	·46	7·84	71·53	50·92	24
...	9	280	1,642	1·29	·04	43·19	1·69	6·08	·79	·35	10·98	64·41	49·97	25
...	...	264	1,534	...	...	79·63	5·15	4·57	1·43	...	18·88	109·66	48·85	26
1	4	74	528	·17	...	32·79	2·87	2·52	·78	·34	6·44	45·91	58·60	27
2	5	146	392	·05	...	·05	7·57	1·63	3·37	·26	7·68	20·61	28·60	28
...	3	125	627	...	...	13·40	10·84	4·99	1·87	·19	7·79	39·08	35·51	29

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Belgaum District.										
30	Belgaum	26,237	22	...	719	93	62	67	...	1	14
31	Gokák	9,860	32	...	604	18	64	24	...	...	3
32	Athni	11,107	...	...	546	66	49	38	...	...	10
33	Belgaum Cantonment.	8,927	4	...	167	21	12	14	...	1	5
	Dhárwár District.										
34	Dhárwár	30,593	4	...	461	212	62	95	...	...	14
35	Hubli	60,214	31	...	423	103	101	236	5	2	15
36	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	30,652	...	...	804	62	50	112	...	1	13
37	Ránebennur ...	14,851	...	...	755	43	13	65	1	...	5
	Bijápur District.										
38	Bijápur	23,776	13	...	414	30	33	58	...	...	9
39	Kaládgi	4,950	...	..	318	44	16	14	...	...	1
	Kánara District.										
40	Kárwár	16,774	...	2	...	145	26	20	...	...	6
41	Kumta	10,818	...	...	1	58	15	17	...	...	2
	Surat District.										
42	Surat	119,171	...	...	3,544	2,951	207	3,295	...	...	22
43	Bulsár	12,857	...	...	201	97	7	124	2	...	2
	Broach District.										
44	Broach	42,862	1	1	64	213	57	576	2	1	13
45	Jambusar	10,181	...	...	245	90	1	204	...	...	4
	Kaira District.										
46	Kaira	10,313	...	...	194	104	14	166	...	...	5
47	Nadiád	31,435	...	...	1,354	305	41	307	...	1	6
48	Borsad	13,001	...	...	614	66	38	138	1	...	5
49	Kapadvanj	15,405	...	...	213	170	15	165	...	...	5
	Panch Mahals District.										
50	Godhra	20,898	...	15	1,119	135	10	28	1	...	7
51	Dohad	13,990	...	...	515	181	6	6	...	...	1
	Ahmedabad District.										
52	Ahmedabad ...	181,774	...	68	829	4,823	156	2,201	2	...	38
53	Gogha	4,798	...	1	109	55	13	13	...	...	2
54	Viramgám	18,952	...	...	743	325	6	143	...	...	2
55	Dholka	14,971	...	...	1	334	14	46	...	...	7
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	3,492	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13										14
BIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		No.
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
...	15	361	1,339	·84	...	27·40	3·54	2·36	2·55	·57	13·76	51·03	70·47	30
...	3	93	888	3·25	...	61·26	1·83	6·49	2·43	·30	9·43	84·99	65·52	31
2	12	121	832	...	...	49·16	5·94	4·41	3·42	1·08	10·89	74·90	64·23	32
...	6	101	325	·45	...	18·71	2·35	1·34	1·57	·67	11·31	36·40	53·29	33
...	14	413	1,261	·13	...	15·07	6·93	2·03	3·11	·46	13·49	41·22	62·19	34
2	24	933	1,851	·51	...	7·03	1·71	1·68	3·92	·39	15·49	30·74	55·36	35
...	14	350	1,392	...	...	26·23	2·02	1·63	3·65	·46	11·42	45·41	50·37	36
...	6	215	1,097	...	...	50·84	2·89	·88	4·38	·40	14·48	73·87	62·22	37
1	10	144	702	·55	...	17·41	1·26	1·39	2·44	·42	6·06	29·53	41·19	38
1	2	22	416	...	...	64·24	8·89	3·23	2·83	·40	4·44	84·04	40·45	39
...	6	137	336	...	·12	...	8·64	1·55	1·19	·36	8·17	20·03	21·84	40
2	4	174	269	...	...	0·9	5·36	1·39	1·57	·37	16·09	24·87	26·30	41
1	23	1,255	11,275	...	...	29·74	24·76	1·74	27·65	·19	10·53	94·61	53·62	42
...	4	38	471	...	...	15·63	7·54	·54	9·65	·31	2·96	36·63	47·55	43
1	17	598	1,527	·02	·02	1·50	4·97	1·33	13·44	·40	13·95	35·63	89·89	44
1	5	44	589	...	...	24·06	8·85	·10	20·03	·49	4·32	57·85	76·92	45
1	6	79	563	...	...	18·81	10·08	1·36	16·10	·58	7·66	54·59	72·37	46
2	9	417	2,433	...	...	43·07	9·70	1·30	9·77	·29	13·27	77·40	88·77	47
2	8	·123	987	...	...	47·23	5·08	2·92	10·61	·62	9·46	75·92	116·53	48
...	5	197	765	...	...	13·83	11·04	·97	10·71	·32	12·79	49·66	123·26	49
3	11	67	1,385	...	·72	53·55	6·46	·48	1·34	·52	3·20	66·27	137·25	50
1	2	82	792	...	...	36·81	12·94	·43	·43	·14	5·86	56·61	174·26	51
2	42	1,772	9,891	...	·38	4·58	26·62	·86	12·15	·23	9·78	54·60	85·11	52
...	2	46	239	...	·21	22·72	11·46	2·71	2·71	·41	9·59	49·81	105·67	53
...	2	142	1,361	...	...	39·20	17·15	·32	7·54	·11	7·49	71·81	88·66	54
...	7	172	574	...	...	·07	22·31	·93	3·07	·47	11·49	38·34	90·83	55
...	...	3	54	...	...	...	12·39	...	...	...	·73	13·12	16·83	56

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*										
	Karáchi District.										
57	Karáchi	112,900	3	28	3,044	937	103	564	3	1	56
	Hyderabad District.										
58	Hyderabad ...	68,823	...	14	228	962	183	482	1	1	8
	Thar and Párkar District.										
59	Umarkot	4,899	...	1	...	156	1	...	...	...	...
	Lárkhána District.										
60	Lárkhána	14,543	...	...	...	357	5	1	...	...	3
	Sukkur District.										
61	Shikárpur	49,491	...	...	2	1,067	17	40	1	1	10
62	Sukkur	30,890	...	2	1	647	20	40	2	...	21
	Upper Sind Frontier District.										
63	Jacobabad	10,727	...	...	3	173	...	...	...	...	2
	Total of Towns ...	2,416,358	2,181	1,369	47,903	21,559	7,268	19,497	93	47	912
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,481,362	13,156	4,289	223,957	251,330	61,470	59,579	265	289	4,437

VI—*concluded.*

		11	12											14
BITES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
1	61	1,700	6,440	·03	·25	26·96	8·30	·91	5·00	·54	15·05	57·04	72·21	57
1	11	479	2,359	...	·20	3·31	13·98	2·66	7·00	·16	6·96	34·27	48·97	58
...	...	9	167	...	·20	...	31·85	·20	...	...	1·84	34·09	148·35	59
...	3	106	472	...	...	...	24·55	·34	·07	·21	7·29	32·46	45·30	60
...	12	614	1,752	...	...	·01	21·56	·34	·81	·24	12·41	35·40	42·71	61
...	23	111	844	...	·06	·03	20·95	·65	1·29	·74	3·59	27·32	30·93	62
...	2	83	261	...	...	·28	16·12	...	...	·19	7·74	24·33	42·28	63
43	1,095	32,535	133,405	·90	·57	19·83	8·92	3·01	8·07	·45	13·46	55·21	68·87	
1,342	6,333	144,800	764,914	·71	·23	12·12	13·60	3·33	3·22	·34	7·83	41·39	45·23	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	21	2,641	140	...	...	...	...	44	49	544	1,121	64	25	10	...	927	930	1,857	1·28	1·31	1·30	2·80	1
2	Násik	16	13	1,645	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	398	86	...	...	...	255	250	505	·62	·62	·62	2·23	2
3	Thána	11	8	1,631	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	211	106	24	...	...	164	180	344	·38	·46	·42	4·52	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	11	134	47	12	4	6	144	75	219	·31	·26	·29	1·16	4
5	Kolába	11	10	1,481	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	494	464	179	28	15	618	571	1,189	2·03	1·89	1·96	2·75	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	10	1,352	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	383	210	66	6	...	329	344	673	·78	·82	·80	1·41	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,187	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,902	653	357	88	...	1,544	1,561	3,105	3·10	3·18	3·14	1·46	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	1,603	210	44	13	...	1,584	1,244	2,828	4·37	3·47	3·92	1·61	8
9	Sátára	15	14	1,342	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	616	145	34	6	...	452	361	813	·79	·63	·71	1·95	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	3	1,306	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...	14	18	32	·03	·03	·03	1·11	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,073	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	189	185	63	59	300	296	596	·60	·60	·60	2·36	11
12	Dhárwár	17	11	1,298	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29	54	84	38	27	128	105	233	·23	·19	·21	1·78	12
13	Bijápur...	10	9	1,116	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	320	216	138	35	6	370	353	723	1·01	·96	·98	·90	13
14	Kánara...	13	2	1,287	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	3	19	13	32	·08	·06	·07	·39	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	15
16	Broach...	8	1	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·00	3·19	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·86	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·68	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	1	869	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	·00	·01	·00	2·71	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	1	632	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·01	...	·01	3·81	20
21	Hyderabad	14	...	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·24	22
23	Lárkhána	11	...	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·81	23
24	Sukkur...	9	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·27	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier .	5	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40	25
	Total for the Presidency.	286	136	25,846	1,001	...	1	2	1	44	53	1,657	7,353	2,462	1,176	291	116	6,853	6,303	13,156	·72	·70	·71	2·05	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			NUMBER OF THESE DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	25	22	2,641	267	60	83	107	116	66	66	52	33	24	32	119	557	637	678	1,315	442	795	0·88	0·96	0·92	0·30	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,645	174	90	86	109	118	100	94	44	10	11	6	15	29	361	351	712	271	390	0·87	0·87	0·87	0·19	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	120	18	37	61	34	21	18	13	18	23	20	25	55	176	167	343	109	209	0·42	0·42	0·42	0·41	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	...	...	24	45	88	86	78	62	37	14	8	7	18	95	314	248	562	174	165	0·67	0·85	0·74	1·35	4
5	Kolába	11	9	1,481	52	3	9	15	30	18	15	11	13	6	6	3	15	66	78	144	51	86	0·22	0·26	0·24	0·44	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	13	1,352	99	24	73	48	44	35	19	16	10	5	2	16	27	164	155	319	133	145	0·39	0·37	0·38	0·06	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,187	30	2	4	7	9	24	34	36	45	36	25	24	55	164	131	295	123	143	0·53	0·27	0·39	0·16	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	12	8	8	1	6	5	...	1	1	4	10	19	29	47	45	92	24	31	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·06	8
9	Sátára	15	9	1,342	21	...	...	1	3	5	2	4	4	4	8	6	20	38	19	57	13	23	0·07	0·03	0·05	0·06	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	8	1,306	27	4	7	5	5	6	3	2	6	4	2	2	6	27	25	52	13	13	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·33	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	1	1,073	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·15	11
12	Dhárwár...	17	2	1,298	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	2	0·00	0·01	0·01	...	12
13	Bijápur	10	4	1,116	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	2	4	1	10	6	16	5	9	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·12	13
14	Kánara	13	3	1,287	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	4	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·91	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	3	776	10	2	3	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17	2	9	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·08	15
16	Broach	8	1	468	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	0·01	0·00	0·00	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	2	691	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	9	18	4	14	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·10	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	3	869	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68	36	34	70	18	47	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·02	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	12	6	632	15	13	13	14	19	15	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	49	32	81	14	21	0·20	0·16	0·18	0·26	20
21	Hyderabad	14	10	1,411	29	11	6	19	1	14	1	13	9	...	3	32	24	76	56	132	8	12	0·14	0·13	0·13	0·15	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	8	668	20	1	8	11	7	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	20	17	37	4	11	0·10	0·11	0·10	0·01	22
23	Lárkhána...	11	3	712	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	8	6	14	4	6	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·05	23
24	Sukkur	9	1	609	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	0·01	...	0·00	0·11	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	25
	Total for the Presidency.	286	156	25,846	869	264	389	495	485	392	320	223	166	137	124	284	1010	2,222	2,067	4,289	1,417	2,136	0·23	0·23	0·23	0·24	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	2,351	1,536	1,844	1,919	1,694	1,406	1,223	1,347	2,167	1,410	1,457	1,717	1,739	9,801	9,658	19,459	13·58	13·69	13·64	19·14	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	1,491	1,065	930	990	969	828	697	788	1,043	935	866	1,014	958	5,668	5,365	11,033	13·74	13·32	13·53	16·79	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	1,545	1,507	1,256	1,356	1,125	994	957	876	1,144	1,038	1,023	1,485	1,657	7,428	6,990	14,418	17·60	17·97	17·78	19·02	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	219	220	211	173	183	153	194	206	204	200	221	208	1,418	974	2,392	3·02	3·34	3·14	7·14	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	1,395	1,050	1,041	1,097	841	826	974	1,102	1,279	1,073	902	1,005	1,228	6,234	6,184	12,418	20·48	20·53	20·51	16·53	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	1,189	752	778	933	886	826	672	991	1,149	1,108	978	947	863	5,454	5,429	10,883	13·08	12·93	13·01	11·33	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	1,134	817	803	946	1,050	897	846	1,019	1,617	1,605	1,549	1,398	1,236	7,182	6,601	13,783	14·41	13·45	13·94	14·93	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	672	644	581	628	638	618	602	907	1,129	1,028	901	974	896	4,718	4,878	9,596	13·02	13·62	13·32	14·12	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	1,226	1,016	829	866	892	969	803	925	1,193	1,165	1,254	1,269	1,222	6,403	6,026	12,429	11·26	10·41	10·84	8·62	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	1,223	1,132	1,015	1,313	1,227	1,147	1,163	1,427	1,364	753	844	956	1,236	6,706	6,871	13,577	12·25	11·08	11·63	11·41	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	986	723	678	724	563	510	395	529	516	577	595	588	667	3,719	3,354	7,073	7·42	6·83	7·13	6·03	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	1,212	1,363	1,061	951	879	739	732	685	763	861	829	974	1,016	5,633	5,210	10,843	10·05	9·44	9·75	10·16	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	1,072	618	493	535	495	439	473	640	857	996	997	894	773	4,190	4,020	8,210	11·39	10·94	11·16	8·16	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	1,097	777	789	739	526	480	453	484	455	478	448	496	568	3,509	3,174	6,683	14·87	14·53	14·71	15·01	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	723	1,052	979	1,308	1,101	903	881	1,177	1,565	1,287	865	806	927	6,328	6,523	12,851	19·92	20·44	20·18	22·77	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	377	723	684	651	595	510	456	408	452	415	399	537	545	3,169	3,206	6,375	21·34	22·38	21·85	38·58	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	558	899	1,072	1,030	989	631	572	571	694	533	632	696	791	4,589	4,520	9,109	12·19	13·27	12·71	22·78	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691	533	384	393	394	331	305	247	279	274	231	306	305	330	1,961	1,818	3,779	14·85	14·09	14·48	49·34	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	869	841	2,473	2,628	2,559	2,179	1,516	1,100	985	1,328	1,285	1,400	1,713	2,069	10,880	10,356	21,236	26·69	26·71	26·70	49·48	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	12	632	632	712	651	587	328	281	240	228	216	252	333	363	513	2,589	2,065	4,654	10·51	10·51	10·51	14·17	20
21	Hyderabad ...	14	14	1,411	1,411	1,979	1,530	1,444	1,253	898	784	682	644	707	867	1,050	1,232	7,142	5,898	13,040	13·13	13·27	13·19	16·12	21
22	Thar and Párkar...	11	11	668	668	772	972	949	585	406	352	258	246	227	324	402	787	3,568	2,712	6,280	17·60	16·83	17·26	25·01	22
23	Lárkhána	11	11	712	712	1,469	826	916	732	781	674	586	598	610	960	1,061	881	5,392	4,732	10,124	15·23	15·67	15·43	21·37	23
24	Sukkur	9	9	609	609	955	627	667	635	714	476	458	482	609	956	1,042	822	4,362	4,081	8,443	15·49	16·91	16·15	16·14	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	5	390	390	261	213	223	173	194	156	164	141	161	326	367	272	1,350	1,301	2,651	10·40	12·74	11·43	16·23	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	286	286	25,846	24,047	24,933	22,863	23,886	20,914	18,001	16,071	17,361	21,527	19,578	20,211	22,259	23,426	129,384	121,946	251,330	13·58	13·62	13·60	17·13	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX-A.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	447	4,760	3,287	3,855	954	67	...	147	845	1,520	1,673	827	739	7,776	7,889	15,665	10·78	11·66	10·98	6·24	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,645	346	1,060	1,069	1,824	501	64	1	116	1,251	2,575	3,321	2,331	1,327	7,845	7,595	15,440	19·01	18·86	18·94	7·13	2
3	Thána	11	10	1,631	49	82	81	144	131	93	55	103	157	107	101	71	65	701	539	1,240	1·67	1·39	1·53	3·53	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	952	2,468	4,086	3,079	1,066	254	203	219	279	286	276	396	8,949	4,555	13,504	19·07	15·64	17·76	21·23	4
5	Kolába	11	9	1,481	76	127	214	271	213	115	61	64	93	87	49	17	48	743	615	1,358	2·41	2·04	2·24	1·44	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,352	425	2,319	1,595	1,478	400	17	...	91	880	1,289	1,967	1,074	869	5,704	6,275	11,979	13·68	14·95	14·31	6·02	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,187	214	1,299	1,011	695	145	13	6	68	284	433	1,266	1,870	1,877	4,243	4,634	8,877	8·51	9·14	8·97	10·01	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	358	3,356	2,689	1,494	331	34	65	133	550	719	739	783	526	5,481	5,938	11,419	15·12	16·58	15·85	9·46	8
9	Sátára	15	14	1,342	475	1,475	910	671	233	92	59	499	1,530	4,206	8,364	6,397	4,193	13,783	14,846	28,629	24·23	25·72	24·98	10·12	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	8	1,306	23	79	36	82	93	115	42	8	48	48	12	...	4	277	290	567	·50	·46	·48	·39	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	384	2,091	1,661	1,053	488	236	424	1,411	2,516	3,517	4,492	2,932	1,874	11,351	11,344	22,695	22·65	23·09	22·87	24·82	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	453	2,833	1,739	1,117	360	190	294	1,226	2,128	3,018	4,816	3,276	1,758	11,343	11,412	22,755	20·23	20·67	20·45	22·13	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	694	3,243	2,966	1,733	596	118	166	1,070	2,813	3,444	5,561	4,153	2,420	14,143	14,134	28,282	38·45	38·47	38·46	5·49	13
14	Kánara	13	5	1,287	22	56	36	10	3	...	...	9	23	19	17	10	35	101	117	218	·43	·53	·48	1·06	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	182	286	368	755	630	468	368	478	1,048	2,124	1,447	525	364	4,334	4,527	8,861	13·64	14·18	13·91	5·08	15
16	Broach... ...	8	7	408	76	354	288	500	417	82	10	9	125	258	133	31	16	1,026	1,197	2,223	6·91	8·36	7·62	4·46	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	316	1,634	3,280	6,079	4,201	664	16	21	433	1,205	1,015	403	262	8,693	10,520	19,213	23·14	36·88	26·82	7·53	17
18	Panch Mahális... ...	7	7	691	67	421	457	346	132	9	...	11	144	442	451	150	91	1,266	1,383	2,654	9·59	10·76	10·17	3·35	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	869	127	143	155	778	701	95	7	14	610	1,197	764	132	71	2,051	2,616	4,667	5·03	6·75	5·87	·94	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	3	632	15	55	321	895	1,155	446	43	3	9	25	39	45	177	1,806	1,407	3,213	7·33	7·16	7·26	5·64	20
21	Hyderabad	14	8	1,411	25	84	120	193	65	15	3	...	7	2	...	...	1	305	185	490	·56	·42	·50	·66	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	1	668	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·01	·00	...	22
23	Lárkhána	11	1	712	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·00	23
24	Sukkur... ...	9	2	609	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	·01	...	·01	·01	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	1	390	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·02	...	·01	...	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	286	222	25,846	4,756	23,710	24,752	27,974	14,878	3,939	1,974	6,684	15,715	26,514	36,513	25,302	17,105	111,933	112,024	223,957	11·74	12·51	12·12	7·78	

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ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1904.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	25	2,641	2,035	900	1,119	1,125	1,118	1,216	1,079	1,225	1,776	1,109	1,103	1,172	1,244	7,763	6,423	14,186	10·75	9·10	9·94	11·67	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	1,062	382	398	413	483	528	429	551	752	547	489	499	480	3,226	2,735	5,961	7·82	6·79	7·31	7·94	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	417	152	102	107	133	100	81	97	185	121	84	63	87	756	556	1,312	1·79	1·42	1·62	2·19	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	...	...	223	204	207	237	183	222	230	327	261	212	194	241	1,515	1,226	2,741	3·23	4·21	3·60	5·82	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	614	127	114	102	82	85	106	188	475	310	181	123	109	1,083	919	2,002	3·56	3·05	3·31	3·44	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	962	216	302	354	365	380	359	524	737	412	544	457	436	2,764	2,322	5,086	6·63	5·53	6·08	9·99	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	886	101	148	120	266	183	295	377	1,083	514	796	584	506	2,758	2,515	5,273	5·54	5·12	5·33	7·18	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	580	198	172	197	330	135	145	452	778	505	612	379	307	2,205	2,005	4,210	6·08	5·60	5·84	10·15	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	838	249	265	302	320	314	300	518	866	682	611	524	434	2,800	2,585	5,385	4·92	4·48	4·70	5·52	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,306	917	133	258	324	304	337	335	476	590	251	263	396	335	2,138	1,864	4,002	3·91	3·00	3·43	3·82	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	640	222	209	195	183	214	234	278	413	391	312	261	207	1,594	1,525	3,119	3·18	3·10	3·14	5·05	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	17	1,298	498	165	126	99	109	117	135	184	196	201	188	156	161	941	896	1,837	1·68	1·62	1·65	2·05	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	734	159	172	136	110	128	158	288	435	474	466	384	320	1,560	1,700	3,260	4·21	4·63	4·43	3·78	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	264	65	64	58	52	44	54	65	72	72	86	71	35	411	327	738	1·74	1·49	1·62	1·6	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	102	19	23	46	45	40	26	43	75	58	48	17	32	254	220	474	0·80	0·69	0·74	1·61	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	51	12	9	25	12	9	18	26	26	10	15	10	6	94	84	178	0·63	0·59	0·61	4·18	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	198	36	42	56	38	57	64	97	131	79	67	54	36	412	345	757	1·10	1·01	1·06	6·07	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	31	8	4	4	9	2	6	3	10	10	2	3	1	31	31	62	0·23	0·24	0·24	13·16	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869	57	32	26	58	26	10	13	15	28	29	13	24	32	176	130	306	0·43	0·34	0·39	3·85	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	8	632	15	13	8	15	16	10	7	9	7	10	12	13	16	83	53	136	0·34	0·27	0·31	1·06	20
21	Hyderabad ...	14	13	1,411	34	15	36	31	16	22	12	22	33	33	32	25	25	146	156	302	0·27	0·35	0·31	0·30	21
22	Thar and Párkar.	11	7	668	13	6	1	4	1	...	...	1	4	3	2	...	...	17	5	22	0·08	0·03	0·06	0·11	22
23	Lárkhána ...	11	7	712	11	2	5	3	6	4	1	3	...	2	1	3	3	20	13	33	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·09	23
24	Sukkur	9	9	609	7	12	6	8	12	3	5	4	4	3	6	10	8	55	26	81	0·20	0·11	0·15	0·33	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	3	390	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	2	7	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·07	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	286	270	25,846	10,072	3,451	3,813	3,992	4,303	4,121	4,084	5,676	9,004	6,387	6,145	5,423	5,071	32,807	28,663	61,470	3·44	3·20	3·33	5·02	